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## JOURNAL

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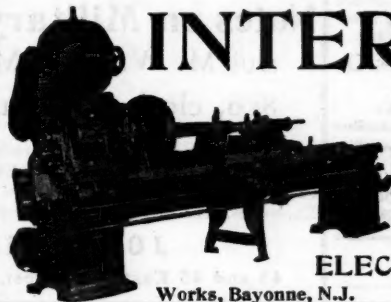
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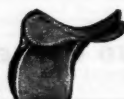
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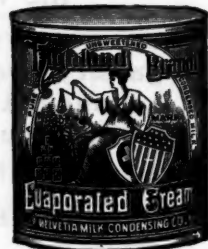
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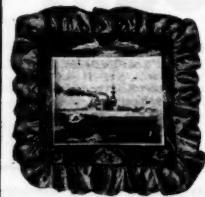
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Some interesting speculation as to the Cuban situation is presented in an article in the Broad Arrow, in which the writer ventures the opinion that the collapse of the island republic is a bitter disappointment to the school which seeks the regeneration of mankind in freedom rather than in effort. "According to the members of this school," our British contemporary goes on to say, "all that is needed to make men virtuous and happy is representative government. Well, the Filipinos and the Cubans have been given the pill warranted to cure every political ill, and they are very much where they were before. There is a tendency in England to take it for granted that American rule in these tropical islands will make for civilization and progress. Is this so certain? So far the United States has shown a curious inability to govern native races with equity, though the Indian and the negro have been calling to her for justice since the Declaration of Independence. Her failure in this respect is as marked as the success of the British with precisely the same problem to solve. Even the Spaniard makes a better show, for, if his yoke is heavy, he never inspires race hatred. Now this is the danger in Cuba, and the overwhelming negro population in our West Indian colonies makes the question a vital one for us. How the world could possibly imagine that progressive institutions were all that was required to set Cuba on the path of peace and prosperity is a mystery. There is no basis for it. The people are degenerate, the climate renders labor distasteful and unnecessary, and a generation of civil war has demoralized all classes. Even England, with her ripe experience and admirable methods, might shrink from the task of transforming Cuba into an orderly modern state. But the United States is bound to try, since she challenged Spain for her failure, and drove her out. No wonder the Federal Government is not anxious to begin. After eight years it is finding that the Philippines are an expensive luxury, and Cuba is a much harder nut to crack. President Roosevelt is not likely to forget that Spain had at one time a large force in the island, that yellow fever is no respecter of persons, and the configuration of the island lends itself as well as ever to protracted warfare. Moreover the desire of the people for independence is so strong that it actually united them before American intervention. Hence the sovereignty of the United States will be resisted as fiercely as the power of Spain. In short, the Cubans will fight indefinitely for a freedom they are totally unfitted to exercise. The situation was hopeless in Spain's old and feeble hands; will it be less in the young and vigorous hands of the rival which ousted her? The United States has, however, one advantage, Cuba will not be succored from American ports as she was before 1898."

Assuming the correctness of the report that the Government has at last decided that the Panama Canal shall be built by contract, we are bound to recognize this conclusion as a distinct triumph of good sense and good policy. It means, in our belief, the construction of the canal in the best manner, at the lowest cost and in the shortest possible time. In order, however, to insure those conditions it would be a fortunate thing if the whole project of canal construction were placed under the supervision of the Engineer Corps of the Army, a body which by training, experience and working method is better qualified for the conduct of great constructive enterprises than any other existing organization. An enterprise so great as the canal, involving as it will the employment of many thousands of workmen and the expenditure of perhaps \$200,000,000, requires a system of control which shall require thoroughness, economy and promptness, and such a system can be established through the Engineer Corps of the Army more certainly and more easily than through any other agency. It is likely that the retirement of Judge Magoon from the office of Governor of the Canal Zone will

be followed by various changes in the canal administration. It is stated, for example, that the duties of Governor of the Canal Zone will be transferred to Chief Engineer Stevens, who is a member of the Canal Commission, thus effecting a centralization of authority and responsibility in administration. President Roosevelt is still hopeful of visiting Panama in November to make a personal study of canal conditions, but if the situation in Cuba fails to improve he will postpone his trip until the adjournment of Congress. He is interested in recent criticisms to the effect that the American forces at work on the canal, while a third greater than those employed by the French, are doing much less real construction work than the latter. This criticism is resented by the members of the Canal Commission, who assert that the preparatory work in the sanitation of the zone, in enlarging the transportation facilities, etc., has occupied time and compelled great expenditures whose visible results are not as striking as the actual digging of the canal would be. There are, however, thirty steam shovels in operation now and thirty-seven more are being assembled. The equipment of the road is improved and everything is being done to facilitate the actual work of construction when it begins.

Now that Congress has abolished the system of controlling public opinion on behalf of the railroads by the issue of free passes to legislators, newspaper men and others of influence, it is to be hoped that we shall witness a movement to compel American railroads to take the precautions necessary to prevent the present shameful waste of life. They should be compelled to adopt universally automatic couplings, the absolute block system and interlocking signals, and to abolish grade crossings. The casualties on American railroads for the year ending June 30, 1905, as we noted recently, show the astonishing total of 95,711; 9,705 killed and 86,008 injured. The totals on British railroads during 1905 were 437 killed and 14,335 injured; total, 14,772. The total killed on British railroads was less than five per cent. of the American total, and the injured less than seventeen per cent. There were 127 passengers killed, or about twenty-four per cent. of those killed on American roads; and 3,150, or thirty per cent., injured; total, 3,516, or thirty-two per cent. During 1904-5, 4,865 trespassers were killed on our American railroads and 5,251 wounded. This leaves a total of 4,301 railroad employees killed and 70,300 injured. Speaking without exact computation, we should say that the casualties on American railroads alone during the past forty years were more than double the total casualties on both sides in all the wars in all of the world during the same period. The casualties among American soldiers during the past eight years, covering the war with Spain, have not been one per cent., indeed not much more than one-half of one per cent., of the casualties on American railroads during the same time. If the gentlemen who are perpetually howling about the horrors of war would make a corresponding noise of the horrors of railroading, something might be accomplished by way of improvement. Our statistics of casualties on American railroads are taken from the Government official report, those of British railroads from a statement by R. Bell, M.P., general secretary to the English "Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants," published in the London Standard of Sept. 28.

Cable reports of the steam trials of the British battleship Dreadnought completely justify the expectations of the advocates of that type of vessel. It is stated, for example, that during a trial under full steam lasting eight hours on Oct. 9 the Dreadnought developed a maximum speed of twenty-two and a half knots, the mean average having been one knot less. Equally interesting is the statement that the horsepower of the engines, which is nominally 23,000, rose at times as high as 28,000, and that the results noted were achieved without resorting to forced draught and with no noticeable vibration in any part of the ship. This showing, we repeat, is a pronounced victory for the partisans of larger ship types, but that it will silence the demand in England for an increase in the number and a decrease in the tonnage of battleships is by no means certain. This demand is supported by many of the foremost naval experts in England, including Lord Brassey, who, in a letter published in the London Times, strongly protests against the policy of sacrificing numbers to size in battleship construction. He reminds the supporters of that policy that no ship ever constructed is invulnerable to the attack of the torpedo and the mine, that accidents are bound to happen even with officers of the highest attainments, and that to enlarge docks at home and abroad to take ships of the Dreadnought class would throw a very heavy charge upon the country. He, therefore, advocates that the offensive power of four Dreadnoughts should be distributed in six ships. It would cost considerably more per gun to do this, but the risks would be more divided, which, in Lord Brassey's judgment, is an essential gain and worth the cost. There would be this further advantage, that by putting a limit to the size of ships and increasing the number, more highly trained officers on the long list of captains will have an opportunity of showing in the line of battle that they can apply the Nelson touch and act under the inspiration of his enduring example.

It has been suggested that one incidental result of sending a military expedition to Cuba may be to reopen the discussion as to continuing or abandoning the use of the saber. This question is one on which there is a pronounced difference of opinion between the Infantry

and Cavalry arms, and it is now under consideration by a board of officers appointed to investigate the whole subject and make recommendations. The Cavalry appear to favor the retention of the saber, while, on the other hand, there is a belief among the Infantry that it should be abandoned. "In the Infantry," says Major Harry C. Hall, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., in an article on this subject which appears in the Journal of the Infantry Association, "we are practically of one mind in the matter and believe that we should abandon this symbol of office as a weapon as soon as possible. With a revolver that will stop an enemy there can be no argument whatever, but that the Infantry officer is merely encumbered and not protected by the added inconvenience and weight of the saber. An instance in point is a Russian officer's story of an attack by a machine gun detachment at Liaoyang, made on an advancing detachment of Japanese. It became a hand to hand encounter and upon contact the first act of the Japanese officer in command was to discard his saber and fall back on his revolver alone. The subject of the saber was some months ago considered by the General Staff in connection with a letter of instruction received from higher authority and the result was the manufacture of a number of modified sabers. These are soon to be issued for experimental use and report, and it is earnestly hoped and firmly believed that so far as the Infantry is concerned these reports, like the report of the Infantry Board at Fort Leavenworth, will be unanimous in their recommendations against, not only this, but any other form of Infantry saber for use in the field."

In the course of an informal talk a few days ago with reference to the accidents which have occurred on battleships and other naval vessels within the last year or so, a civilian, speaking of a certain collision, expressed surprise that midshipmen should be assigned to duties of great responsibility on such ships. To this remark one of the most distinguished officers of the Navy replied in substance as follows: "There is nothing else to do. It is not the fault of captains commanding battleships that inexperienced young officers are so detailed. The responsibility rests squarely upon the Government, which, by refusing to provide the needful complement of experienced officers for these great and costly ships, compels those in command to assign young midshipmen to duties for which they are not yet fitted. A captain commanding a battleship cannot do everything. He is obliged to depend upon his junior officers in many things, and it is not his fault if they are unequal in numbers or experience, or both, to the work required of them. The captain of such a ship at sea with a shortage of officers of the necessary experience lives in a torment of unceasing worry. It is enough to make a nervous wreck of him. Give us a personnel sufficient to provide a full complement of officers of adequate training and experience afloat, and let us have a square deal. All that the Navy asks of Congress is fair play."

The board to consider existing laws affecting the commissioned personnel of the naval establishment, of which Assistant Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry is the president, will have its report ready in time to submit on the date specified in the order of Secretary Bonaparte convening the board. The report of recommendations affecting the officers of the line of the Navy only will be submitted on Nov. 19. A second report of recommendations affecting officers of any or all of the staff corps or of the Marine Corps and affecting the organization, powers, or duties of any bureau of the Navy Department, will be submitted on Nov. 9. The board has been holding regular sessions at the Navy Department recently and has accomplished much. Communications from hundreds of officers in the Navy have been received and are being considered by the board. It is probable that the recommendations to be made will be of the utmost importance to the entire naval establishment. One of the matters receiving considerable attention is the proposition that some plan for "retirement in grade" be decided upon for submission to Congress.

All Infantry regiments selected for service in Cuba are ordered re-equipped when they arrive at Newport News with U.S. magazine rifles (cal. 30, model of 1903), with knife bayonets and bayonet scabbards, and model 1905 sights. Battalion commanders will, when notified, march their battalions to the ordnance depot, quartermaster's storehouse No. 1, 212 Twenty-third street, Newport News, Va., to exchange the rifles and rod bayonets now in their hands for rifles with knife bayonet and bayonet scabbards, and model 1905 sights. Each organization will turn in all the rifles in its possession. The oiler and thong case containing cleaning thong and brush will be removed from the old rifles before the latter are brought to the storehouse, and will be retained for use with the rifles to be issued.

The Austrian Minister of Defense announced in the lower house of Parliament that the proposed re-arming of the army with modern weapons involved the increase of the artillery arm by fifteen artillery and fourteen howitzer regiments. Bills for this increase would not be submitted, however, until it had been decided whether the new artillery was to be created by both halves of the empire in common, or should be in separate forces.

The U.S. cruisers Maryland, Colorado, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, under command of Admiral Brownson, arrived at Port Said Oct. 8, bound for the Philippines. They were to remain at Port Said until Oct. 12.



Under the caption, "New York's Inadequate Seacoast Defense," Harper's Weekly publishes an article which is somewhat alarmist in tone, concerning the preparedness of New York's shore defenses to repel a hostile fleet. The writer of the article, Mr. Henry Jay Case, contends, and we quite agree with him, that Congress has failed to act fully on the lessons of the Spanish war. He maintains, and correctly, too, that the personnel of the Coast Artillery should be largely increased, and that the Artillery Corps has done the utmost, with the means at its disposal, to place our coast defenses in a high state of efficiency. Mr. Case also remarks that "it is a very hazy idea the public has of the seacoast defense of this country." There is a truth of great import back of that statement. Our coast defenses are sadly lacking in the forces to man them, but if the public knew the extent, character and thoroughness of those defenses there would be little cause for alarm in New York, or any other of our great seaports on the approach of war. It is desirable, of course, for prudential reasons, that the public, including Mr. Case, should not be permitted to know all about those works, but all hands may rest assured that the defenses of our seacoast cities are among the best in the world and, in their completed condition, which is close at hand, will be entirely adequate to the work required of them in any conceivable emergency. Mr. Case, however, does not take this view of the case, for he says: "True, defenses have been planned and the works started, but the situation is similar to that of a \$500,000 house with everything completed save the roof, and the interior left to suffer from each succeeding downpour. Our seacoast defenses are very much in this condition, and if any hostile fleet desired to toss shell into them it could do so quite at its leisure. Then, as in the past, we would have the spectacle of citizens begging for ships, men and materials for protection. The ships could not come because the Navy must keep its fleet intact. Money, men and material, however, would be wasted with recklessness appalling and a fearful extravagance when compared with what could have been accomplished if the same were spent calmly and with sober business judgment in times of peace. The difference between the actual and proper methods of procedure cannot be overestimated. As matters stand at present, the fearful paralysis of business interests in case of a bombardment would be so enormous that the mind can only form a hazy conception of the results. The effects, so far-reaching, make it remarkable that the people of this country do not demand proper protection for the great trade centers of the country. Under present conditions even a phantom fleet would produce direful terror."

An American citizen of German birth publishes a letter in the New York Sun in which he strongly advocates military training as an educational influence. He says in part: "If I should be asked which fact I considered as the greatest blessing for the improvement of the German race during the last fifty years, I would answer without a moment's hesitation, the fact that every German man has had to be a soldier. There is no question about the physical improvement. Science has settled that by physiological experiments, and everybody can see with his own eyes the outward change in a man. A stooping, sickly looking, bloated youth enters the service, and after three months a straight, clear-eyed, healthy soldier boy marches by. A slouching, gawky boor slinks into the barracks, and after a year a hardy, free and easy trooper rides over the field. When he returns to his village he is a changed man in body and mind. Not only the village lasses, but his employers prefer him, because he has learned cleanliness and order, self-discipline and alertness, and the sense of 'being on duty.' He has mingled, on an equal footing, with men of all classes and knows his shortcomings, but also how to take care of himself. Would it be a bad thing for the United States if every American boy could get a training like that of the thoroughbreds West Point turns out? Does not the ideal soldier almost cover the ideal of perfect manhood? Was the exercise of mind and body which Socrates and the Stoics enjoined upon their followers anything else but the drill of the soldier, with a view to strength and endurance? What man would not rather be a leopard than a sheep, provided he could eliminate all the cruelty of the animal and retain all his superb strength, agility, gracefulness and undaunted spirit? The morale of an effective army is to the mere physical as four to one, and a soldier must be backed by something more than mere muscle when he is struggling up a San Juan Hill. This 'something' behind a soldier has a great deal to do with the character and spirit of the whole American nation as historically developed. This may seem strange, but it is no less true than that the fighting character of an English regiment, with its stubborn staying power, or of a French regiment, with its brilliant élan, is to-day practically the same as it was centuries ago. The rank and file of our Army and Navy, whether their names be Irish or German, English or Norwegian, are all Americans and fight as Americans—more aggressively than the English and holding out better than the French."

In the course of an excellent article on the canteen question, to which our attention has been called by a non-commissioned officer of the Army, the Denver Republican remarks: "Some of our soldiers want to drink. This may be a pity, but the fact remains. We admit that it would be much nicer if these young fellows preferred discussing the philosophy of Hegel, the sym-

phonies of Beethoven, the poems of Browning and the art of Michael Angelo. But they do not prefer. And so is war a pity. But the world is not yet enough civilized to do without war. And war demands soldiers. The latter deserve kind treatment from the nation. If they want to drink they have, to say the least, the same right to drink that is possessed by the man who is not a soldier. Some women deny their right. But these women do not propose to do their fighting. When the soldiers fight, the women sit around and drink tea. Ruskin thought that war was largely due to the desire of women to see men play the game. If so, let the women be kind. Let them not interfere with the soldier who flies to the cup that cheers him in his sorry business. The Army post is at best a monotonous place. The Army canteen made it less monotonous. Here the soldier could drink his cup with another fellow also holding a cup, and know that he was not drinking rank poison. In the canteen there was an Army spirit, the inspiration of brotherhood. Army officers were overwhelmingly in favor of the canteen. But to please the cranks who would shriek at the sight of a mouse, our weak-kneed legislators forbade the boys who would willingly rush 'Into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell,' their time-honored convivial room. It was a sorry business—a shameful, disgraceful episode in the career of our poor, legislation-ridden country."

Surg. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., to whose valuable report on the Russian medical service in the war with Japan we have already alluded, states that of the wounds received by the Russian troops about 1.75 per cent. were inflicted with bayonets or sabers. "The Russian Cosacks," he adds, "were very adept in using their swords, also, according to the Russian officers, were more proficient than the Japanese in the use of their bayonets. That there should have been any such percentage of sword and bayonet wounds is a remarkable feature of the war. Both sides were armed with modern rifles, machine guns, field pieces, etc., all intended to render the approach of an enemy impossible; but, as a matter of fact, night, the character of the country, protecting fields of grain, and, not least, the courage and roused fighting spirits of both sides, made this character of fighting possible. Men were stabbed over and over again in these charges; many died. Stab wounds by the Japanese broad bayonet through the chest and abdomen were very fatal. The blade was large enough to sever the blood vessels. The narrower Russian blade, unless it reached a vital spot, comparatively did not do the same amount of damage, but, nevertheless, was a very efficient instrument of death. Most of the bayonet wounds treated were of the extremities, and usually healed without any trouble, as bones were rarely involved. The sword wounds involved, as a rule, the upper extremities and the head. A number of the head cases presented fractures of the skull. If they were clean-cut, and did not become infected, they did well."

Capt. Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N., in an excellent article on "Enlisted Men and Discipline," which appears in the current number of the Bluejacket, contends that the greatest obstacle to good discipline and efficiency in the Navy is to be found in the lack of appreciation by petty officers of their status as officers. "In their intimate relation with the enlisted force," says Captain Dillingham, "petty officers fail to assert and maintain their positions, thereby allowing the men under them to disregard, with impunity, their authority. The entire enlisted force, in considering the question of privileges and punishments, often fails to appreciate its own obligations and neglects its duty in not doing its utmost to 'bring to punishment all offenders.' A commanding officer may be perfect in all professional qualities, but if he has not the hearty support and co-operation of the enlisted force, he will fail in discipline and efficiency. The status of the enlisted man, both ashore and afloat, can be maintained at the highest standard only by the co-operation of the enlisted men themselves. How often do petty officers fail in their duty in not suppressing or reporting offenses against regulations and discipline! How common it is for respectable enlisted men, whether they are petty officers or not, to fail, while on shore, in maintaining the dignity of the profession and the respect of civilians, by not taking the proper steps to suppress disreputable conduct on the part of enlisted men while ashore."

"I do not see," writes a non-commissioned officer, "why a man who behaves himself should be insulted because he wears the uniform of his country. Let me give you an example of what a soldier sometimes has to contend with. One day a soldier, perfectly sober and dressed in a spotless, clean and tailor-made uniform of U.S. Infantry, was riding to San Francisco from the Presidio on a Union-street car. Two ladies got on when there were only two seats left on the car, one next to a man dressed in civilian clothes, the other next to the soldier in uniform (by the way, the man in civilian clothes was also a soldier). One lady took the seat next the man in civilian clothes. The other started to walk away when the lady already seated stopped her by saying: 'There is a seat, next to the soldier over there.' Well, that lady answered: 'What do you think I am; I never sit beside a soldier.' And at Monterey we are gifted with a saloon which charges a man in uniform, a soldier, twenty-five cents a glass for beer; while a man in civilian clothing gets the same for five cents; and the only excuse is that you wear the uniform of your country. It seems to me something can and

ought to be done against this evil besides treating such people with the contempt they deserve. A man who, like the American soldier in general, dons his uniform for the love of our country, to fight for it and if necessary to give his life for it, ought to be entitled to a little more respect."

The report of the Gettysburg National Park Commission for 1906 shows that the total amount of land acquired for the park up to July 20 of the year is approximately 1,667 acres. During the year eight guns have been mounted on the battlefield—two Whitworths, four Napoleons, two 10-pounder Parrotts, and two 3-inch rifles, making the total of guns mounted to date 340. A number of new tablets have been erected. It is the purpose of the commission to substitute bronze tablets for the present iron tablets on the field as far as the proper authority will be given to do so. Also to erect granite markers with bronze tablets thereon to the Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac; one marker to each corps, including the Cavalry Corps. One of these markers for the Third Corps has been purchased and delivered, and will be erected. It is also the intention to erect corps, division and brigade tablets, giving the composition of each and its movements on the field during the three days' battle. It is the object of the commission to preserve the field as nearly as practicable in the condition it was at the time of the battle. For this purpose over 20,000 trees have been planted and carefully guarded and stone fences restored.

There is a sense of humor in the American soldier which finds characteristic expression in the following letter on the evil of desertion which appears in the Manila Cablenews over the signature "T. Willie Rockingham, Private, Company K, 2d U.S. Infantry": "Pay the soldier at the following rates: Privates, \$50; corporals, \$75; sergeants, \$100; first sergeants, \$125; battalion and regimental non-commissioned staff officers, \$200 per month. Furnish all non-commissioned officers quarters; the higher the grade the better the quarters. Feed all troops on the à la carte plan, meals at all hours. No calls or drills to stand except muster and pay call. Muchachos to do all guards, fatigues, kitchen, police and menial work. Furnish high class amusements, like grand opera, etc., at Uncle Sam's expense. Then have a stipulation that in case of war, the men will all be discharged and a new army hired. Then if a man is caught deserting, hang him."

According to the London Standard complaints are general among German parents that the course of study in all the German State schools is far too exhausting for the boys. They are overloaded with theoretical knowledge, without being adequately trained for the practical necessities of life. And to make matters worse, there is a criminal neglect of healthy out-door exercises. The result is that the products of German schools are not so well equipped to fight the battle of life as English boys, who have received a far inferior theoretical education. Suicides among children are far too common in Germany. According to statistics given by a Frankfort newspaper, no less than fifty-six boys under sixteen years of age have committed suicide since the beginning of the present year. In the majority of cases the cause of suicide was connected in some way with the lads' school studies, so that there appears to be no doubt that overwork was in most cases primarily responsible for the loss of these young lives.

A protest has been made to the International Bureau of the Telegraphic Administrations at Berne, Switzerland, by China against Japan's continued control of the telegraph lines in Manchuria. Representatives of China recently visited Japan and attempted to obtain the restoration of the Chinese lines, or an agreement regarding their future working. Since then, it is declared, Japan has filed with the bureau a schedule of rates to the principal Manchurian towns, giving them Japanese names, and has also filed cable rates from Port Dalny to Japan. China asserts that the operation of the cable is a violation by Japan of her former agreement on the subject.

We have received the first number of The District Call, a bright and handsomely printed little eight-page semi-monthly journal just established at Fort Totten, N.Y., in the interest of the enlisted men in the Eastern Artillery District of New York. The new venture is deserving of all success. It is well edited, high in tone and sufficiently varied in contents to merit the cordial support of every member of the force to which it is devoted. The initial number gives abundant promise of a useful and creditable career.

The Petit Parisien says that a French engineer named Roudy has invented an aerial torpedoboot which is capable of remaining several days in midair, rising to such a height as to be safe from projectiles. He declares it will be able to carry bombs and grenades for use in time of war. The Minister of War is to test Roudy's invention by experiments.

The National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice has opened a new office in the Munsey building, Washington, D.C., where visitors who are interested in the subject of rifle practice are welcome at any time. William Wolff Smith is secretary of the committee on publicity of the board.



## REPORT OF PAYMASTER GENERAL, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Francis S. Dodge, the retiring Paymaster General of the Army, filed his annual report with the Secretary of War, under date of Sept. 6, 1906. The total of funds accounted for during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was \$35,100,780.12. The appropriations for the payment of the Army for the fiscal year amounted to \$30,138,179.64. The transactions of the several disbursing officers covered the gross sum of \$56,345,778.08, of which \$2,969,070.80 was on hand July 1, 1905, and \$2,556,436.21 remained on hand June 30, 1906. As indicating the integrity of officers of the Pay Corps and the magnitude of their transactions, it is worth noting that in the nine years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1906, embracing the period covered by the Spanish war and subsequent Cuban and Philippine service, the sum of \$879,620,401.24 has been handled by the Pay Department, all of which has been duly accounted for without a single dollar of loss to the Government through improper transactions on the part of disbursing officers.

General Dodge remarks that while it is generally conceded that the present mileage law is the best the Army has ever had, it must be admitted that it does not sufficiently remunerate the officers concerned under all conditions of travel. Take, for instance, the inspection of the signal officers in Alaska, where travel is by dog train, or the inspection of colleges. In these cases the seven cents per mile authorized by law does not offset or cover the expense of the officers ordered to make the inspections. In fact, the deficiency is often so great as to be burdensome, and takes from the pocket of the individual money that ought in justice to be contributed by the Government. The Army has had a system of settling mileage accounts on the basis of actual expenses; another on the basis of actual cost of transportation, plus four cents per mile for the distance traveled, and still another of straight mileage. The latter seems to be the preferable system, and works satisfactorily in the great majority of cases; but there are times, like those instanced above, where the seven cent rate is altogether inadequate. To correct this state of affairs it seems that Congress might properly be asked to lodge in the hands of the Secretary of War discretionary power to decide in unusual cases whether actual expenses or mileage is to be paid for journeys performed for land travel within the limits of the United States and in Alaska.

The new pay station established at Burlington, Vt., in May, 1905, has been a great convenience, permitting the prompt payment of troops at the large posts at Fort Ethan Allen and Plattsburg Barracks. Prompt settlements with discharged men are important, both to them and to the Army. It has been suggested that in cases where posts are remote from a pay station post exchanges should make provision for cashing final statements without cost in order that discharged men should not deem it necessary to sell their papers to local money lenders or storekeepers, whose discounts are generally exorbitant. It is probable that before many years all small remote posts will be done away with and that troops will be so concentrated that it will be possible to station a paymaster with or near each command. "This," says General Dodge, "is a subject to which I have given much thought, and one which I have not been able to solve to my entire satisfaction. Many different plans have been proposed and discussed and subsequently abandoned as not fully meeting all the requirements in the case. With the concentration of the Army in larger posts the difficulty will in a great measure disappear, but at the small remote posts on the frontier and in sparsely settled districts not much encouragement can be held out for improved conditions in the immediate future. Where there are but two paymasters in a military department experience has shown that it is best that they should both be located at department headquarters, but where there are more than two in most cases it will be found expedient to locate them as near as practicable to the posts to be paid, provided always there is a sufficient force of troops in a given locality to give reasonable employment to the paymaster with an equitable share of the work of the military department in which serving."

General Dodge urges a careful consideration of the subject of detailed paymasters. By promotions in the permanent force of the Pay Department consequent upon retirements for age there will be no officer of the grade of captain in that force after Nov. 10, 1909, and vacancies in the grade of major thereafter occurring must, if the law remains unchanged, be filled from majors of the line of the Army. At the present time there is but one officer of that rank in the line who has had experience as paymaster, and even this officer, if again detailed after an interval of some years, will find that many changes in law, regulations and decisions have occurred in that interval. The report continues:

I still hold to the view that there should be a permanent force in the Pay Department to consist of the officers above the rank of captain, and that, if such force be not maintained, the efficiency of the Department will be gradually impaired as the higher grades continue to be filled by detail. While the colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors are permanent appointments there will be no embarrassment to the work of the Department, for captains, though at first misinformed as to the special duties of paymasters, will nearly always be associated with an officer of higher rank who can instruct and inform them in their duties. But when the grades above captain are also filled by officers having no previous Pay Department service there can be no instructions of juniors, and the performance of the work of the Department must suffer from the lack of experience of its officers. This adverse condition will of course be gradual, but not the less certain, and its effects would in a short time be very pronounced were it not that some clerks will undoubtedly be in the Department whose knowledge of its rules and practices will be of value and prevent in some measure the unfavorable results which would otherwise be inevitable.

I do not share the views of those officers who maintain that detailed service in the Pay Department is of little value (professionally) to the officer so detailed or to the Army at large. In Army administration the preparation of muster and pay rolls is a pretty important feature. On these rolls depend all settlements to the soldier, both before and after he leaves the Service, and argument is not necessary to show how essential it is that these rolls should be prepared in an absolutely correct and exact manner to secure prompt and accurate payments. This knowledge is best obtained and disseminated by service in the Pay Department, for until the Treasury methods of

bookkeeping and accounting are thoroughly understood the importance of accurate work on the muster and pay rolls will not be thoroughly appreciated, and the proper time for an officer to learn this important duty is while he is holding the commission of captain.

Again, when a war breaks out and Volunteers or the Militia are called into active service one of the most important duties a line officer can be called on to perform is that of mustering them into the United States service. A thorough knowledge is then required of the laws governing the pay of those soldiers and the regulations under which it may be disbursed, a knowledge best gained by service in the Pay Department. Every one knows how claims against the Government pile up at the close of every war and what difficulty is experienced in their settlement. Could final payment to the Volunteers be made on the muster-out rolls with a clear understanding of what was and what was not due the soldier, much valuable time, labor, and expense would be saved to the Government.

Much has been said and written about paper work in the Army. Admitting that it is excessive and oftentimes seemingly unnecessary, yet it must be remembered that the efficiency of the Army, like the efficiency of everything else in this world, depends on the dollar. And that dollar, after it has been appropriated, must be accounted for. It matters not how it has been disbursed or expended, the disbursing officer must show by his papers that his disbursements were authorized and in accordance with law or he must make good. It is submitted, therefore, that the average officer cannot know too much about the rules, etc., governing such expenditures, and it is further submitted that it is unfair and unjust to impose disbursing duties upon an officer who has had no previous experience in such matters or an opportunity to learn them.

Before being sent entirely from active service, which will shortly occur, there is one principle of Army organization that has always appealed to me which I would particularly emphasize and which seems heretofore to have been entirely overlooked. I refer to the composition of the staff of an army corps, or independent command, which, I contend, cannot be complete without the addition of a chief paymaster. Experience, in numerous instances, has fully demonstrated the necessity for such a detail. There is but one man in an army in the field who can properly say when it is convenient and practicable to pay the command, and he is the corps or army commander, and he needs a staff officer when the time and place have been determined to arrange the details, secure the funds, and apply for the necessary assistance. Furthermore, the Paymaster General needs such an officer with the troops whose duties would coincide very closely with those of the chief paymasters at present on duty at the various department headquarters. He would prepare the estimates, make the assignments, divide the work, etc., and exercise general supervision of the payments. A chief paymaster, so circumstanced, should not be provided with funds—cash. A check book, with a deposit in a convenient depository, is all that is required, and it will be found that he will have plenty to do when not on the march in the payment of mileage, salary vouchers, and final statements.

I am strenuously opposed to the idea that the Pay Department is only a financial department with no military standing. Every officer who wears the uniform should at least have some general knowledge of military principles, the customs of the Service, the Articles of War, and Army discipline, and the best way to acquire this knowledge is by contact with troops and experience in the field. I know of no reason why paymasters are not considered eligible for the command of troops except the fact that as originally organized the corps was more civilian than military, a sort of camp-following outfit, occupying only a quasi-official position, from which it has been gradually striving to extricate itself, to these many years. Let us hope its complete emancipation will not much longer be deferred. To-day the Pay Department comes nearer being an integral part of the Army than ever before in its history. Its record is good, its personnel efficient, its duties responsible and increasing in importance year by year. The inhibition that precludes its officers from command is not only unreasonable but unjust. I recommend the repeal of Section 1183 of the Revised Statutes.

According to tables presented, deposits amounting to \$27,789,553.71 were made by enlisted men of the Army from July 1, 1872, when the deposit law went into effect, until June 30, 1906, the amount for the last fiscal year being \$1,495,228.04. General Dodge regards this law of more advantage to enlisted men than any other on the statute books, and that it is appreciated by them is shown by the high average of deposits constantly maintained. Under the Act of Congress of June 12, 1906, the amount of deposits due soldiers on June 30, 1906, passed to the credit of a fund created in the Treasury known as "Pay of the Army deposit fund," and all deposits thereafter received by paymasters are to be deposited by them for the credit of this fund instead of as heretofore going to the credit of the current Army appropriation as provided for by the law of May 15, 1872. Beginning with July 1, 1906, all repayments of deposits are to be made from the deposit fund.

In pointing out the need of an increase in the pay of the Army, attention is called to the fact that equally with officers, the pay of the enlisted men of the Army is small compensation for their services. This applies to nearly all the grades, but more particularly to non-commissioned officers. While the enlisted soldier is fed, clothed and housed by the Government, he believes he should get more in the way of pay than \$13 per month, which is the pay of a private. A discontented army is not an efficient one, and that our Army is discontented is shown by the large number of desertions. It may not be true, and doubtless is not, that the matter of poor pay is responsible to any considerable extent for desertion, but undoubtedly it is a factor in the case. The low rate of pay of non-commissioned officers has been pointed out by all officers writing on the subject, but its effect is nowhere more noticeable than with reference to company non-commissioned officers. There is such little difference between the pay of a private and corporal, \$2, or sergeant, \$5, that it is difficult to find the right kind of men for those positions. The Army would be very materially benefited if the pay of these non-commissioned officers was raised to a sum which would make it an object for a soldier to qualify himself for obtaining and retaining such positions. With an increase in pay the positions would be sought after and when attained would not be forfeited as readily as now by carelessness and indifference. In a modern army in the field the non-commissioned officers should be men of intelligence, resourceful in emergencies, and capable of individual initiative. This class of men cannot be secured for such positions on the present rate of pay.

On the question of commutation of quarters General Dodge says: "With very few exceptions all officers drawing commutation of quarters are stationed in large cities and not one of them, of whom I have knowledge, can secure a proper residence for the Government allowance. Commanding generals of divisions and departments, the chiefs of staff departments, and all staff officers generally pay out of their own pockets for rent each month from one-half to two-thirds more than the Government gives them. Being personally disinterested in this matter I am quite certain I can view the situation dispassionately, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the present rates totally inadequate to reimburse officers who are compelled to rent their own houses. It is worthy of note that the present schedule provides the same amount as commutation for a major and lieutenant colonel, and the same for a colonel as for a brigadier general. Further, that the difference between the allowance for a captain and that of a brigadier general is only \$24 per month."

## REPORT OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, J.A.G., U.S.A., states in his annual report that the general court-martial trials in the Army during the last fiscal year numbered 4,506, a decrease of 204 as compared with the year preceding. Forty-two commissioned officers were convicted—sentence disapproved in one case—and eight were acquitted. Three cadets were convicted—sentence disapproved in one case—and 4,213 enlisted men were convicted—sentence disapproved in thirty-one cases—while 330 were acquitted. Fourteen officers were dismissed by sentence. In four cases the sentences of dismissal were commuted to loss of rank; in two cases resignations "for the good of the Service" were accepted in lieu of confirming the sentences, and in one case the sentence was disapproved. About fifty per cent. of the enlisted men convicted by general court-martial received sentences involving dishonorable discharge; and about five per cent. of these sentences were awarded in view of previous convictions. The reports show that the amendment of the Executive order prescribing limits of punishment for enlisted men, made June 12, 1905, restricting the use of previous convictions for the purpose of discharge to those followed by sentences of not less, substitutions considered, than forfeiture of \$10, or confinement at hard labor for twenty days, has decreased the discharges imposed on account of previous convictions from about twenty-four per cent. to about five per cent.

The trials by inferior courts-martial during the year numbered 46,522, of which 1,827 resulted in verdicts of acquittal. The returns show that the garrison court-martial has been largely superseded in practice by the summary court—the proportion of trials of the former as compared with the latter being, approximately, as 1 to 115. The percentage of enlisted men tried, where the necessary data are given, is about forty-four, and of the men tried, about sixty per cent. were tried only once, and about eighty per cent. were tried not more than twice; so it seems that only about nine per cent. of the enlisted force were tried more than twice during the year by inferior court-martial. The number of cases tried by summary courts during the year was but slightly less than that for the year ending June 30, 1905. The reduction has been so small as to be hardly appreciable, not exceeding one per cent. of the trials, 51,329 in number, that were had during the preceding year, and we are still confronted by the fact that the number of cases referred to military courts for trial is far in excess of the disciplinary needs of the Service.

General Davis states that the practice of selling clothing issued to enlisted men continues to exist, in spite of the efforts looking to its suppression, which have been put forth by the Department in recent years. The clothing so unlawfully disposed of represents a considerable cost to the United States, as is indicated by the quantities which have been taken possession of while in the hands of receivers. The offenders have been vigorously prosecuted in several jurisdictions, but not always with success corresponding to the efforts that are put forth with a view to secure convictions; and the United States has been obliged to suffer a considerable pecuniary loss in replacing the articles of clothing and equipment thus criminally disposed of. The prosecutions instituted in the Department of the Lakes by Capt. Matthew E. Saville, 27th Inf., a zealous and energetic officer, have resulted in two convictions of purchasers, under Sec. 5438 of the Revised Statutes. It is suggested that legislation be recommended, in the shape of a declaratory clause in the paragraph relating to the clothing supply of the Army in the annual act of appropriation, to the effect that title and ownership in the articles of clothing issued to enlisted men of the Army shall remain in the United States until the completion of their respective enlistment contracts. It is believed that the execution given to Sec. 5438, Revised Statutes, by the criminal courts of the United States will be materially aided by such an enactment. Pending its adoption, it is recommended that, where soldiers have been convicted of selling articles of clothing issued to them for use in the military Service, the penalty imposed for such offense, as a violation of the Seventeenth Article of War, be so increased by a suitable modification of the existing punishment order as to bear some relation to the very severe penalty which is imposed in Sec. 5438, Revised Statutes, upon the other party to the offense.

## DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, ANNUAL REPORT.

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, has submitted a report dealing with conditions in the department from April 19, 1906, to Sept. 15, 1906. He states that negotiations for purchase of a suitable tract of land near Leon Springs for Artillery ranges and maneuver sites are progressing favorably. This tract should, if possible, be increased by 10,000 acres. The land lying between the Infantry post and newly acquired territory should be purchased and also present Infantry target range. If this suggestion is favorably considered and decided upon, the San Antonio Arsenal could be moved to the new site, and the grounds now occupied by it and those included in the abandoned Infantry range of 310 acres disposed of at a reasonable figure.

General McCaskey states that the absence of many commissioned officers is more marked than ever. The situation does not improve. During a portion of the summer not more than one-third were present. Recommendations made heretofore are renewed. It is believed that if more officers, and especially of the grade of captain, were present with their companies, contentment among enlisted men would exist and fewer desertions occur. General McCaskey adds: "It is recommended that the pay of officers and enlisted men be increased twenty per cent. and that the commutation allowance of quarters be increased to fifteen or twenty dollars per month per room. I am of the opinion that a return to the system of departmental commands and the abandonment of divisions would be an improvement in administration."

Included in General McCaskey's report is one from the Chief Commissary of the Department, Capt. Samuel B. Rootes, U.S.A., from which we quote: "I desire to renew the recommendation made in last annual report that such articles as listerine and talcum powder be added to the authorized list of articles kept for sale; not only on account of the very large quantities of these articles asked for on request for exceptional articles, but because of climatic conditions in the Department of Texas, these articles are almost a necessity for use. There is little danger, in this department at least, that these articles will become shelf-worn, even if perishable, which they are not. It is also recommended that the regulations relative to the issue of ice be amended so as to authorize two pounds per man per day, irrespective of the size of the



organization. Then again, I recommend that a model bakery, capable of supplying a garrison of two thousand men, be built at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The present plant is not only entirely too small, but I understand has been reported to be in such poor condition that it is not worth repairing."

#### LAUNCH OF THE NORTH CAROLINA.

When the new armored cruiser North Carolina was launched on Oct. 6 from the yards of her builders, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, in the presence of thousands of people, the ship's sponsor was Miss Rebekah Williams Glenn, daughter of Governor R. B. Glenn, of North Carolina, who deftly broke the bottle of wine in christening the fine craft, which slid down the ways without any hitch. The special guests with Governor Glenn included Mrs. Glenn, Miss Glenn, Gen. and Mrs. T. R. Robertson, Col. and Mrs. R. H. Arrington, Major and Mrs. Charles H. Gattis, Col. W. D. Pollock, Col. J. G. James, Col. D. L. Ward, Col. Westcott Robinson, Capt. H. McKee Tucker, members of the Governor's staff. Other special guests present among Navy people included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Berry, Lieut. Comdr. Victor Blue, Paymr. H. E. Biscoe, Capt. and Mrs. S. C. Lemly, Mrs. Dennis H. Mahan and Miss Mahan, Admiral R. W. Milligan and Miss Milligan, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. G. Miller, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. A. V. Wadhams, Comdr. and Mrs. A. B. Willis, Naval Constr. and Mrs. George H. Rock, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker, and Asst. Naval Constr. J. A. Spillman. After the launching the shipyard management tendered its guests a luncheon at the Hotel Warwick, Miss Glenn being the guest of honor. Mr. Walter A. Post, general superintendent of the yard acted as toastmaster for the occasion. Governor Glenn and Col. J. Alston Cabell were the principal speakers, and, of course, the United States, the President, Virginia and North Carolina, and the guest of honor, were toasted.

The dimensions of the vessel are: Length on L.W.L., 502 feet; length over all, 504 ft. 5 1/2 in.; breadth extreme, 72 ft. 10 1/2 in.; depth amidships, molded, 42 ft. 2 3/8 in.; draft, full load (mean), 27 ft. 1 1/2 in.; displacement, fully loaded, 15,980.86 tons; displacement on trial, 14,500 tons; draft on trial, 25 feet; total coal capacity, 2,000 tons; coal on trial, 900 tons; maximum speed, average of four hours' run, 22 knots; maximum I.H.P., main engines, estimated, 25,000.

Armament: Main battery—four 10-inch breech-loading rifles; sixteen 6-inch breech-loading rifles; four 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes. Secondary battery—twenty-two 3-inch rapid-fire guns; twelve 3-pounder semi-automatic rapid-fire guns; two .30-caliber automatic guns; two 3-inch field guns.

The hull is of steel throughout and protected by a water-line belt of armor worked in vertical strakes amidships, where it is about seventeen feet three inches in height, extending from the protective deck to the gun-deck port sills, being stepped down at the ends; of a uniform thickness of five inches throughout the machinery and magazine space and three inches forward and abaft this.

The upper side armor will be disposed in wake of the 6-inch battery and will be five inches thick throughout. Nickel steel two inches thick will be disposed in wake of the 3-inch battery. Aftwardship armor of 6-inch uniform thickness will be fitted from the protective to the main deck. The 10-inch barbettes will extend from the protective deck to about five feet above the main deck, and will consist of 8-inch armor in front and 4-inch at the rear below, and 6-inch armor above the gun deck. The 10-inch turrets will have a front plate nine inches thick, rear plate five inches thick, side plates seven inches thick, and top plates two and one-half inches thick. The conning tower will be nine inches thick and will have a door five inches thick. Signal tower to be five inches thick. An armored tube, thirty-six inches in diameter, will extend from the base of the conning tower to the protective deck and will be five inches thick throughout. Teak backing, of a minimum thickness of three inches, will be fitted behind all side armor, and two inches thick behind 10-inch turret armor; other armor will be fitted without backing.

The ten-inch guns will be in pairs, in two electrically controlled, balanced, elliptical turrets, on the center line, one forward and one aft, each with an arc of fire of about 270 degrees. Four of the six-inch guns will be in independent casemates on the main deck, the remainder in broadside on the gun deck, all on pedestal mounts, those on the gun deck behind five inches of armor, each gun being isolated by splinter bulkheads of nickel steel; casemate guns on main deck behind five inches of armor in front and to have two inches of nickel steel for protection in the rear. There will be four of the six-inch guns at ends of battery arranged to fire right ahead or right astern, respectively; other six-inch guns to have the usual broadside train. All of the six-inch guns will be so arranged that their muzzles will train inside the line of side armor, thus leaving a clear and unobstructed side when it is desired to go alongside a pier or vessel. Six of the three-inch guns will be mounted in sponsons on the gun deck, six in broadside on the gun deck, and ten in broadside on the main deck.

There is a complete protective deck extending from stem to stern, built up of twenty-pound lower plating throughout, with nickel steel of 100 and 140 pounds on slope and forty pounds on the flat, except over the magazines, where it will be sixty pounds forward and abaft ten-inch batteries.

Ammunition.—Magazines and shell rooms are so arranged that about one-half the total supply of ammunition will be carried at each end of the ship. The vessel will be equipped with the latest electrical machinery for ammunition hoists, refrigerating plant with a cooling effect of four tons of ice per twenty-four hours, boat cranes, deck winches, turret-turning motors, ventilation fan motors, etc.

The engines will be of the vertical twin-screw, four-cylinder, triple-expansion type, of a combined indicated horsepower of not less than 23,000, and arranged for outboard turning propellers when going ahead. The steam pressure at the engines will be 250 pounds. The stroke will be four feet. The cylinder diameters will be sufficient for the required indicated horsepower at about 120 revolutions per minute. Each engine will be located in a separate water-tight compartment. The usual steam auxiliaries will be provided.

There will be sixteen water-tube boilers, placed in eight water-tight compartments. There will be not less than 1,590 square feet of grate and not less than 68,000 square feet of water-heating surface. The working pressure will be 265 pounds. The steaming capacity will be such that all steam machinery on board can be run at full power

with an average air pressure in the fire-rooms of not more than two inches of water.

There will be four smoke pipes, each 100 feet high above the base line. All main compartments of the ship below the gun deck, except the coal bunkers, are to be provided with forced ventilation, there being not less than twenty-seven blowers, with a combined capacity of not less than 110,000 cubic feet per minute. The coal bunkers will be arranged with satisfactory reference to the rapid and sufficient supply of coal to the fire room and for a maximum capacity of about 2,000 tons.

The electric plant will be of not less than 600 kilowatt capacity (no units to be less than 100 kilowatt capacity), driven either by reciprocating engines or turbines, all generators to be of 125 volts pressure at the terminals and disposed in two separate and independent dynamo rooms.

There will be fitted all the usual means of interior communications, such as telephones, voice pipes, call bells, buzzers, gongs, annunciators, engine and steering telegraphs, revolution and rudder indicators, heeling indicators, fire alarms, warning signals, alarm signals, turret-hoist indicators, electric logs, etc.

There will be a lower bridge both forward and aft, and a flying bridge forward. On the flying bridge is fitted a brass screen and the steering wheel, engine telegraphs, indicators, voice tubes, telephones, and all fittings for handling the ship. There will also be a brass chart house and emergency cabin suitably located.

There will be steel masts forward and aft, the foremast having an upper and lower top, the mainmast a lower top only. Masts will be arranged for wireless telegraphy. There will be one signal yard on each mast, also a searchlight platform forward and aft, with a lookout platform on foremast.

There will be approximately twenty-three sliding watertight doors and four armored hatches, which will be worked on an approved power system. The vessel will cost exclusive of armor and armament \$3,575,000.

#### NAVY DAY CELEBRATION.

More than 2,000 persons took part in celebrating "Navy Day," under the auspices of the United States Navy League, in Atlantic City, on Oct. 6. The celebration was proposed and chiefly arranged by Dr. W. W. Hollingsworth, chairman of Nicholas Biddle Section of the Navy League of Philadelphia, to whose earnest effort is due the fact that the immediate result of the gathering in Atlantic City was the organization of another section with about 100 members. The celebration drew together a large number of distinguished officers of the Navy, and gentlemen prominent in civil life, including the following: The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte; Rear Admirals Joseph B. Coghlan, J. A. B. Smith, Joseph E. Craig, John D. Ford and Charles M. Thomas; Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott and Capt. James M. Miller, all of the Navy; Gen. Horace Porter, Col. Robert M. Thompson; Lieut. William P. Cronan, U.S.N., aide to Admiral Coghlan; Representative John J. Gardner, of New Jersey; Jarvis B. Edson, late U.S.N.; Col. Thomas Potter, of Philadelphia; Capt. R. S. Osborn, of New York; George H. Owen, asst. sec., U.S. Navy League; Aaron Vanderbilt, late U.S.N.; Judge Allen B. Endicott, Hon. James B. Pollock, State Senator Lee, of New Jersey, and Hon. L. A. Osbourne.

Prior to the formal exercises the gentlemen named above, together with many others, were entertained at a banquet at the Atlantic City Yacht Club, where the guests were formally welcomed to the city by Mayor Stoy. After the banquet the gathering adjourned to the Steel Pier, where, notwithstanding the fierce storm raging without, a large audience had assembled. Mayor Stoy introduced Judge Endicott as temporary chairman of the meeting, who in turn presented Gen. Horace Porter, president of the Navy League, as permanent chairman. General Porter spoke earnestly of the Navy, the pride which is "felt in it by every man, woman and child of the nation, as its ships carried aloft the starry banner of the great republic of the New World." He touched upon the work of the Navy League, and said that it was patterned after leagues in other countries. He said England, Germany, France and Italy all had leagues, and they were found to be of inestimable value, and kept alive great interest in the working of the nation's fighting force upon the waters. The league in this country was to give the people some knowledge of the Navy, stirring legislators into an active interest in it and encourage recruiting.

At the conclusion of his remarks, which were loudly applauded, General Porter introduced the Secretary of the Navy, who delivered the principal address of the evening, taking as his text "Some Common Errors Regarding the Navy." After referring to studied misrepresentations of and calumnies upon the Navy, Secretary Bonaparte stated that although the United States Navy was larger than that of any second-class power of Europe, it was not a "great," or "huge," or "immense" or "overgrown" Navy, as has been said by some of its critics. "The jacket of a child of five, or ten or fifteen years," he said, "seems small beside the coat he wears when a full grown man, but it doesn't follow that this coat is too large for him; it may well be a very tight fit."

The Secretary presented statistics to show that six men out of every 10,000 population in the United States are legally bound to naval service in the event of war, while in England the proportion is a little more than forty-two to 10,000, and in France forty-seven to 10,000, or eight times as many as in the United States. The cost of the American Navy in the last fiscal year was \$110,889,713, or about \$1.33 for each inhabitant; that of England, \$166,947,500, or a trifle more than \$4 for each inhabitant, and France \$70,000,000, or nearly \$1.80 per inhabitant.

In 1865, at the close of the Civil War, the Secretary said, there were twenty-eight men in the naval service for every 10,000 population in the Northern States, including the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the cost of the Navy was \$124,882,467, or \$6.25 per inhabitant. "It is quite safe to say," he added, "that forty years ago twenty millions of Americans bore cheerfully greater burdens in both men and money to maintain a worthy Navy than are now laid on eighty-three millions." Continuing, Secretary Bonaparte said:

Another error respecting the Navy that I would note was recently expressed by a hostile newspaper when it said of what it called "the vast treasure being expended upon a great Navy," "the good that this treasure might do, if devoted to the uses of peace, is incalculable." Not infrequently the same sentiment takes shape in talk to the effect that the cost of a battleship would endow a university, followed by much sad wagging of the head over the melancholy reflection. "Now it is a little difficult to deal satisfactorily with talk of this kind, because, when carefully scrutinized, it is found to be, not absurd or manifestly false, but sheer nonsense; in

the sense of having no relevant meaning; and nonsense cannot be readily refuted. If I am told that the three angles of a triangle are greater than two right angles, I can, or, at least, I could once, show my interlocutor his mistake; but if he tells me that a pound Troy is prettier than four o'clock, I can think of no appropriate reply, or, at all events, of none which would be also polite.

Suppose it to be true that the cost of a battleship would found a university. What of it? We shall have no more money, "tainted" or untainted, to found universities if we have fewer battleships, and no less if we have more of them. A big nation without universities is not a great nation nowadays and a big nation without battleships is still less of a great nation.

Perhaps the most interesting of the false ideas propagated about the Navy is involved in calling its work "unproductive." I find this suggestion interesting because it forcibly illustrates a form of sophistry which has figured often and very harmfully in the sad history of human error. This consists in ascribing to a word a technical or conventional meaning and then using the same word in a far broader sense when it becomes an instrument of falsehood.

In political economy the distinction between "productive" and "unproductive" labor depends entirely upon whether such labor does or does not directly add to the wealth of the community, a man who makes molasses candy at the street corner is engaged in "productive" labor; a clergyman in his pulpit, a teacher at his desk, a physician by the bedside, a lawyer at the bar, a judge on the bench, are all laboring "unproductively"; the Founder of Christianity labored "productively" in his trade as a carpenter; in his teaching, his institutions and his death, what He did was "unproductive." In this narrow and special meaning of the word, the work of the Navy is doubtless "unproductive."

It shares this character with many, indeed with most, of the higher forms of human activity; with many, indeed with most, of those kinds of work which prove the worker to be a civilized man and not a savage.

But, after truly asserting it to be "unproductive" in this peculiar and comparatively unimportant sense, some critics of the Navy and of military institutions in general, more or less consciously, in part deceiving themselves and in part seeking to deceive others, proceed to assume that such institutions are also "unproductive" in the far broader, the really vital, sense of not promoting human virtue, of not adding to human happiness; and, so understood, the statement is altogether misleading—in fact, a gross falsehood.

The work of George Washington and Paul Jones "produced" something—something greater and better than the largest output from the most profitable factory—something that will live and live to bless mankind when all our present mountains of material wealth shall mold into dust and when all the men who raised up these mountains shall be no longer even memories.

Secretary Bonaparte was followed by Admiral Coghlan, who made a highly instructive address on the condition and needs of the Navy, interspersing his remarks with reminiscence and anecdote. Colonel Thompson also made an interesting address, as did Mr. Edson, pointing out the need of concerted, persistent effort along the lines projected by the Navy League.

#### METHOD OF COMPENSATING COMPASSES.

U.S.S. Maryland, Gibraltar, April 19, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While recently on duty as Superintendent of Compasses in the Bureau of Equipment, Washington, D.C., I had the good fortune to discover and develop a new practical method for compensating compasses in starboard angle binnacles.

This method seems to have awakened so much interest, and I have now so little time to respond individually to that interest (being at sea), that I beg of you to publish the method, together with this letter, in your columns.

JOHN M. ELLICOTT, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N.

Commander Ellicott's invention is described as follows: A new practical method for compensating compasses in starboard angle binnacles.

This method is shortest when previous compass records of the ship are available. From these ascertain the value of D and the locality of the ship's attracting semi-circular pole, as indicated by the signs of B and C. Then—

1. Place the quadrantal correctors to compensate D, as shown by Table III of Diehl.
2. Turn the part of the ship containing her attracting semi-circular pole toward magnetic north, and then swing the ship slowly, observing continuously, but not recording, the deviation by azimuths of the sun or a distant object until a heading of zero deviation is reached. Read and record this heading in degrees. This will be the angle between the fore and aft line of the ship and the direction for the semi-circular corrector magnets. Calling this angle X, then, if the attracting semi-circular pole of the ship is—

- (a) Between bow and starboard beam,  $X = \text{starboard angle}$ .
- (b) Between starboard beam and stern,  $180^\circ - X = \text{starboard angle}$ .

- (c) Between stern and port beam,  $180^\circ + X = \text{starboard angle}$ .
- (d) Between port beam and bow,  $360^\circ - X = \text{starboard angle}$ .

3. Place the semi-circle corrector magnets in their tubes, red ends first; turn the tray into the starboard angle; swing the ship to any selected heading six to eight points from the one of zero deviation, avoiding magnetic intercardinal headings as far as practicable, and raise or lower the tray, observing again the sun or distant object until all deviation on the new heading disappears.

4. Place the ship on a magnetic intercardinal point and re-compensate the quadrantal deviation if necessary.

5. Swing ship for residuals and a table of deviations.

Should there be no previous compass records available, place the quadrantal correctors as nearly correctly as good judgment can suggest, or, in the absence of any guide, in the middle of the arms; then put the ship approximately on two adjacent magnetic cardinal points to ascertain the signs of B and C, and find the part of the ship containing her attracting semi-circular pole. Or, for greater accuracy, obtain D by observing deviations on opposite intercardinal compass points, and place the quadrantal correctors accordingly by Table III, Diehl. Then proceed as already described.

As in all other compensation, the ship should be on an even keel with all movable magnetic masses in their sea positions. If she is on an even keel, the presence or absence of the heeling magnet during compensation will be immaterial. If she is not on an even keel, the heeling magnet should be in place as correctly as possible.

This method can be applied to binnacles fitted for rectangular compensation, by using their athwartship magnet trays only, as follows:

1. Steady the ship, by another compass, on the heading of zero deviation. Place the semi-circular corrector magnets in their tray, red ends first; swing the tray till the red ends of the magnets are toward the attracting pole of the ship (which is now toward magnetic north), and then turn the tray slowly back or forth, observing the sun or distant object, until there is again zero deviation. The tray will then be in the starboard angle, and the remainder of the work will be as already described.

Power magnets will usually be needed for starboard angle compensation than for rectangular compensation.

Among other reforms which he is instituting, Lord Kitchener is revising the army veterinary system in India. He was surprised to find that there were two different systems obtaining, with two different organizations of officers, one for peace and one for war. A frequent result has been that, veterinary doctors whose experience has been limited to horses, have been placed in charge of some thousands of camels.



## M.O.L.L.U.S. REUNION.

The Commandery-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States held a most successful meeting in New York city from Oct. 9 to 11, and the New York Commandery proved the best of hosts. Headquarters were established at the Hotel Astor and the following clubs extended their hospitality to the visiting members: Union League, Metropolitan, Republican, Army and Navy, New York Yacht and the Century. By invitation of the Union League Club the commandery-in-chief met at the club house on the morning of Oct. 10 and luncheon was served during the recess. For the first time in its history the Union League opened its doors to the membership of an organization as a whole. The annual banquet was held at Delmonico's the same evening and was as usual a most enjoyable event. Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, commander of the New York Commandery, presided. Addresses were made by Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge and Gen. William M. Wherry, all the addresses being upon the life and character of the late Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U.S.A. Gen. John R. Brooke, commander-in-chief of the order, was also called upon and responded with an address upon general subjects.

On Thursday, Oct. 11, the New York Commandery and its guests—members of the commander-in-chief—made a trip to West Point at the invitation of the Superintendent, Col. Hugh L. Scott. The party numbered between four and five hundred and made the trip on the steamboat *Sirius*, arriving at West Point about 2 p.m. While passing the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Riverside Drive, New York, the boat was slowed down and a bugler blew "taps," while those on board stood at attention with uncovered heads. The ceremony was repeated while passing Grant's tomb. Luncheon was served on board on the trip up and was announced by two bos'n's mates who gave the "grog call" used in the Navy previous to 1812. "D'ye hear there! Fore and aft; all hands splice the main brace!"—an invitation which was almost universally accepted.

On arrival at West Point the visitors were met and escorted up the hill by a detachment of Cavalry. Some time was spent in looking at Cullum Hall and the various other buildings of interest. A flying battery drill was given on the plain by the Artillery detachment and at the same time several companies of cadets gave a drill with shelter tents. At 4:30 p.m. the entire cadet battalion turned out for view and received the hearty and deserved applause of the visitors. The alignment in company front while going by at double time was remarkably good considering that the men were overcoats. Colonel Scott was the reviewing officer and Colonel Howze commanded the battalion. During the afternoon Mrs. Scott received the members of the order who called to pay their respects. The Officers' Club kept open house, providing bountiful entertainment for the visitors, and was a popular retreat all the afternoon, as the October wind was chilly. The boat started on the return trip at 5:30 p.m., and all on board carried away a pleasant recollection of West Point hospitality. The band of the 12th Infantry, U.S.A., added much to the pleasure of the trip by its fine music.

On Friday afternoon, Oct. 12, the visiting members were entertained at a reception at Governors Island given by Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East.

The reception committee of the New York Commandery, to which the success of the meeting is due, had as its chairman George De Forest Barton, late paymaster, U.S.N., and among its members at present in the Services were Generals Clous and Grant, Admirals Coghlan and Entwistle, Capt. T. F. Kane, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. McKay, Payms. A. Noel Blakeman and John Furey.

## ILLEGAL SALE OF UNIFORMS.

The greatest number of offenses committed by soldiers have to do with illegal sales of clothing, as is shown by the report of the Judge Advocate General. The prosecutions instituted in the Department of the Lakes by Capt. M. E. Saville, 27th Inf., resulting in two convictions of purchasers of such clothing have had a good effect, and it is believed that a recent decision rendered in the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, will aid much in stopping the unlawful purchase of uniforms. It has already had that effect in the Department of the Lakes, writes an Army correspondent. The case was that of the U.S. vs. Edward Hart, the decision being rendered by Judge Bethes.

Hart, it appears, on a number of different occasions at his place of business in Highwood, Ill., purchased and received in pledge from soldiers of Fort Sheridan certain articles of clothing, consisting of fur caps, fur gauntlets, capes and coats, issued to them as soldiers by the United States. The question arose as to whether these articles were public property under the Statutes, and the judge decided that they were public property and instructed the jury to return a verdict of guilty. He based his decision on the following grounds:

"Clothing is issued to soldiers by the United States for use by them in the capacity of soldiers. The Government determines the character, quality and quantity of clothing to be issued to the soldiers, and when the clothing is issued, although it is charged against the soldiers on their clothing account, they receive but a qualified interest therein.

"The 17th Article of War (Act of July 27, 1892) provides that any soldier who sells or through neglect loses or spoils his horse, arms, clothing or accoutrements shall be punished as a court-martial may adjudge.

"Section 3748, of the Revised Statutes, provides that clothes, arms, military outfits and accoutrements furnished by the United States to any soldier shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned or given away; and that no person not a soldier, or duly authorized officer of the United States, who has possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits or accoutrements, so furnished, shall have any right, title or interest therein; but the same may be seized and taken wherever found.

"These sections of the Revised Statutes indicate that the title to clothing issued to soldiers remains in the United States, therefore I hold that in this case the articles of clothing which were issued to the soldiers at Fort Sheridan while they were employed in the military Service of the United States were public property under Section 5438."

The transport *Sheridan*, which went on the rocks near Honolulu, H.I., has been saved, largely through the endeavors of Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, jr., the depot quartermaster at Honolulu. On Sunday morning last, at 10 o'clock, the *Sheridan* was tied up to her wharf at

Honolulu. Captain Humphrey has reported to the War Department that in about three weeks he will have the vessel in such repair as will enable her being towed to San Francisco. The transport *Buford*, which is now at Honolulu, and the *Slocum*, at San Francisco, will be used to tow the *Sheridan* from Honolulu to San Francisco. Captain Humphrey deserves much credit for saving the *Sheridan*. From the beginning, when everyone else declared that the *Sheridan* could not be saved, he held out hope and it is unquestionably due to his perseverance that the big transport has been saved to the Government.

Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has of late received so many requests from officers of the Army for information concerning the purchase by them of field glasses for their individual use that it has been decided to officially advise officers as follows concerning the various types of field glasses needed, and how they may be purchased. General Allen says: "There are really but two types of field glasses, viz., the Galilean and prismatic, although there are many makes of each type. Glasses of various makes of both types have been issued to officers, field batteries and other organizations for test and report. Reports indicate that neither type gives satisfaction under all circumstances. Varying conditions of temperature, humidity and clearness of atmosphere make it certain that different types for different conditions will have to be adopted. For example, reports received from San Antonio, Texas, indicate that the high (6 to 8) power prismatic glasses are there much to be preferred, whereas the Artillerymen in northern station, where the light is less powerful and the atmosphere less clear, give their unqualified approval to the Galilean type of field glass of large diameter and rather low (3½ to 5) magnifying power. It is, of course, evident that no one glass can suit everybody, as different persons have eyes of different capabilities. While the most important quality of a glass is definition—that is, the sharpness of the image seen through it—yet the qualities of power, light and field are but little less important. No single field glass can furnish a maximum result as to these four qualities, and in consequence all glasses must be compromises. In addition, whether a glass is held by a mounted man with a free hand, by one on foot, or in a glass holder, very markedly different powers are used with advantage. The best that can be done is to select certain standard glasses, leaving the individual free to utilize special advantages from a glass most nearly suited to his eyes, position, locality and special need." Among the firms recommended to officers by General Allen for the purchase of field glasses are C. P. Goetz, American Optical Company, 52 Union Square, New York, and Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, in a statement recently issued and which we noted in our issue of Sept. 29, said in part: "An analysis of the scores in the National Team Match shows that if the scores made on the skirmish runs were eliminated, instead of the Army Infantry team winning this national trophy, it would have remained with New York with a score of 2,491 for the Infantry. Massachusetts would have continued in third place, but Wisconsin would have taken fourth place and New Jersey fifth, while the Cavalry team would have dropped from second to sixth, and the Navy and Marine Corps would not have been among the prize winners." A correspondent in analyzing the above statement claims that it is incorrect, and says: "Please note that deducting skirmish run, 831, from the total, 3,256, of the U.S. Infantry team leaves 2,425 points net, instead of 2,491 as stated. Make the same deduction in the case of the other teams mentioned and you will note that the Cavalry stands first with a net total of 2,700 points; the Infantry, second, with a total of 2,425; Massachusetts, third, with a total of 2,420, and New York, fourth, with a total of 2,391. Even these figures are inaccurate, as the official tabulations of the scores by the statistical officer would make the relative standing of the teams, after deducting the skirmish runs, as follows: U. S. Infantry, 2,420; Massachusetts, 2,410; New York, 2,391; Wisconsin, 2,364; New Jersey, 2,332; U.S. Navy, 2,329; Minnesota, 2,319; U.S. Cavalry, 2,313; Washington, 2,313; U.S. Marines, 2,310; Pennsylvania, 2,301."

President Roosevelt on Oct. 6, at the White House, for many presented a medal of honor to Major Paul F. Straub, of the Army Medical Department. Several of the prominent officers of the Army on duty in Washington were present to offer their sincere congratulations to the recipient of the honor. In making the presentation President Roosevelt said: "Major: I give you the reward which more than any other in American life should be coveted by every man in the country. It is the nearest thing to a patent of nobility that this nation has in its power to bestow. Every man who has worthily won it has rendered distinguished services, and is entitled to the reward of all our people. I congratulate you on having worthily won this medal of honor." The letter from the Military Secretary of the Army to Major Straub notifying him that he had been awarded a medal of honor was dated July 27, 1906, and follows: "Sir: I am directed by the Acting Secretary of War to advise you that, by direction of the President, a medal of honor has been awarded to you to-day 'for most distinguished gallantry in action at Alos, Province of Zambales, Island of Luzon, Dec. 21, 1899.' Following is a statement of the service rendered by you there: 'On this occasion Major Straub, who was then surgeon of the 36th Regiment, U.S. Volunteer Infantry, voluntarily exposed himself to a hot fire from the enemy in repelling, with pistol fire, an insurgent attack, and, at great risk of his own life, went under fire to the rescue of a wounded officer and carried him to a place of safety.'"

Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y., is in the anomalous position of being unable to find a contractor who will furnish a satisfactory bid for the construction of the field officers' quarters at that place. Although the post is modern in regard to the structure occupied by line officers, also the brick barracks building, there is no set of field officers' quarters at that post. In response to an advertisement inviting proposals for a set of colonel's quarters last June, a local contractor of Watertown offered to build them at a cost which was deemed by the Quartermaster's Department to be excessive as compared with the price paid by the Government for similar quarters at other military stations. Accordingly, in July new sets of proposals were invited, with the result that the second bid for the construction of a set of colonel's quar-

ters, submitted by a different firm from the first bidder, set the figure one thousand or two thousand dollars higher than the first proposal. During the latter part of September it was announced by the constructing quartermaster at Madison Barracks that the third set of proposals for a set of colonel's quarters had not elicited any bid whatever. It accordingly appears that Uncle Sam is in possession of funds for a set of brick quarters to be occupied by a colonel of Infantry, who is at present living in a set of captain's quarters, but Uncle Sam can't find anyone who is willing to submit any proposals.

A race between balloons and automobiles was started in Berlin, Germany, on Oct. 10, as an exhibition for the members of the International Aeronautic Society, by the Balloon Corps of the Military Transport Department. The balloons were sent up from the parade ground at Tegel, seven miles north of Berlin, at intervals of fifteen minutes. Four balloons each of two hundred cubic meters' capacity, and carrying two officers and an assistant umpire, took part in the contest. As each balloon, with a broad, designating pennant, sailed away in the direction of Hamburg before a sixteen-mile breeze, four, and in one instance, five automobiles, flying the colors of the balloon and posted on roads adjacent to the parade ground, followed. Theoretically each of the balloons carried despatches while the automobiles were in the service of the enemy, and pursued them with the object of capturing them. If the balloonists, after landing, had twenty minutes in which to escape, they won, while the automobiles won if they reached the balloons within that period. It was also provided that a balloonist must descend inside of two hours. Only one balloon was overtaken within the limits prescribed by the rules. The others made successful landings.

A decision was rendered this week by the War Department that the cost of medical supplies furnished organizations of the organized militia participating in the joint encampments of the Regular Army and Militia constitutes a proper charge against the appropriation providing for the payment of the expenses of such encampments. It appears that the 2d Regiment of Infantry of the organized militia of Montana, which participated in the encampment near Tacoma, Wash., contracted a bill of \$700 for the purpose of medicines and hospital supplies. The Judge Advocate General of the Army held that this would constitute one of the "expenses" authorized in the provision of the Army Appropriation bill providing for the payment of the expenses of militia organizations at the summer camps.

The Army Mutual Aid Association held its postponed meeting in Washington, D.C., on Oct. 9, and a vote was finally taken on the proposed new constitution. Following is the vote in detail: For the new constitution, 385; against the new constitution, 440; for the amendment to the present constitution, providing that the funds of the association may be invested with the same securities as the law now allows for savings banks in the State of Massachusetts, 688; against this amendment, 118. It will be seen that the proposition to adopt the new constitution was defeated. It is gratifying to note, however, that the amendment to the constitution giving the association power to make interest-drawing investments was adopted.

The Acting Secretary of War has approved a new mess jacket for the Artillery Corps. The only difference it has from the mess jacket used by the rest of the Army is that it is faced with red silk. Paragraph 55, G.O. 132, 1904, War Department, authorizes the Artillery Corps to adopt distinctive ornamentation for its own mess jacket. The matter has been postponed for two years now, but General Murray, Chief of Artillery, has recommended that the jacket for his corps be faced with red silk of the same shade as the stripe of the officers' dress uniform trousers.

The cruiser *California* dropped anchor at Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 6, after a fast and successful trip from San Francisco. The trial board inspected the *California* and it is understood the board was satisfied with all they saw. The flagship *Chicago*, the cruiser *Princeton*, the destroyers *Preble* and *Paul Jones* were all in port at Santa Barbara on the above date.

A test of the 6-inch disappearing guns recently mounted on batteries William Sanders and Curran Pope, Telegraph Hill, Fort Revere, Mass., was made on Oct. 9, and it is said was highly successful. Thirty shots were fired, the charges varying in size. The damage to glass from the shocks was not so great as might have been expected and was confined to a small compass.

Red Cross headquarters at Washington, D.C., on Oct. 9 received a despatch from Capt. G. A. Bicknell, U.S.N., commanding the naval station at Pensacola, in which he stated that the Army, Navy and Pensacola have provided for the wants of the storm sufferers living about the navy yard, and that no relief from the Red Cross will be required.

An unofficial report received at the Navy Department tells of a remarkable record achieved by the men manning the after turret of the U.S.S. *Colorado* during the recent target practice. While the ship was going at a speed of ten knots an hour, twenty shots were fired and, it is said, twenty hits were made in a little less than four minutes, the target being 1,600 yards distant.

A tract of land at Pine Plains, N.Y., has been recommended as a suitable place for the holding of joint maneuvers by Army and National Guard. A board of officers, of which Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th U.S. Cav., is president, has been ordered to examine and report upon the site.

We have received a copy of the annual report of Col. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A., commandant of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, but the crowded condition of our columns obliges us to defer an adequate review of it until next week. It will receive due attention in our next issue.

G.O. No. 25, Navy Department, just published, promulgates rules for the naval convoy of military expeditions, prepared by the joint board. They are adopted for the naval Service as a part of the Navy Regulations.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Ernest A. Garlington, appointed brigadier general and inspector general Oct. 1, 1906, was born in South Carolina, and appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from Georgia, July 1, 1872. He was graduated as second lieutenant and assigned to the 7th U. S. Cavalry, June 15, 1876, and was on frontier duty in the Sioux Expedition from Aug. 1 to Sept. 26, 1876. He was promoted first lieutenant, 7th Cav., June 26, 1876. He subsequently saw a great deal of frontier duty which included the Nez Perces Expedition, from May to October, 1877, in which he was engaged in the battle of Canon Creek. He was on scouting duty in Dakota, from July 14 to Nov. 20, 1878. He was assigned to duty in the Signal Office at Washington, D.C., in 1883, and was in command of the relief expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, September, 1883, when he arrived at St. Johns, N.F., the steamer Proteus of that expedition having been crushed in the ice July 23, 1883. General Garlington was awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Sioux Indians on Wounded Knee Creek, S.D., Dec. 29, 1890, where he was severely wounded while serving as a first lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry. He served in the expedition against Sioux Indians at and near Pine Ridge Agency, S.D., in the winter of 1890-1891. He was promoted captain, 7th Cav., Dec. 3, 1891, and was a member of the board to revise the Cavalry Drill Regulations, 1894-5. He was promoted major and inspector general, Jan. 2, 1895, and was also a member of the board to devise an emergency ration in 1896. He was inspector general of the Cavalry division under General Wheeler during the campaign in Cuba, and was present at the battles around Santiago, July 1-17, 1898, and was at the surrender of the Spanish forces on the last date, and at the occupation of the City of Santiago. He was promoted lieutenant colonel and inspector general July 7, 1898, and colonel March 1, 1901.

Lieut. Col. Frank West, 7th U. S. Cav., promoted colonel Oct. 1, and assigned to the 2d Cavalry, was born in New York, and appointed a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1868. He was graduated as a second lieutenant and assigned to the 6th Cavalry, June 14, 1872. He saw considerable experience on the frontier against the Indians in Kansas, Indian Territory, Arizona and Texas. Among other duties he was on the expedition to Indian Territory from August to October, 1874, during which he was engaged against the Cheyennes on Red River and the Kiowas, near Washita river. He was in command of Indian Scouts at Camp Verde, Ariz., in October, 1878, to December, 1881, and was engaged in the action on Big Dry Four, Ariz., July 17, 1872. He took part in the expedition to the Sierra Madre, Mexico, in 1883, and was on the expedition against Chief Geronimo in 1886. He reached the grade of captain Oct. 19, 1889. He received the brevet of first lieutenant Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against the Indians on the Washita river, Texas, Sept. 9-10-11, 1874. He was also awarded a medal of honor for distinguished conduct in action against hostile Apaches at the Big Dry Wash, Ariz., July 17, 1882, in rallying his command and leading it to the advance against the fortified position of the Indians. He also took part in the Pine Ridge campaign, from December, 1890, to February, 1891, and was in the "Cow Boy War," Fort Fetterman, Wyo., June 9 to Sept. 30, 1892. He served in the Santiago campaign from June to August, 1898, participating in the battle of San Juan. He was recommended for brevet major for gallantry in the latter battle. On April 10, 1900, he was transferred to the 9th Cavalry. He became major, 6th Cavalry, on Feb. 2, 1901; inspector general by detail, Dec. 9, 1901; lieutenant colonel, 5th Cavalry, March 2, 1903; inspector general by detail, May 25, 1903, and was assigned to the 7th Cavalry in 1906.

Lieut. Col. Herbert E. Tutherly, 9th Cav., who was retired on Oct. 1, is a native of New Hampshire, and was appointed from that State to a cadetship at West Point, July 1, 1868. Upon graduation, June 14, 1872, as a second lieutenant, he was assigned to the 1st Cavalry. He served on frontier duty at various posts in the West, which included service in Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Kansas and Montana. He was promoted captain, 1st Cavalry, Dec. 17, 1890. During the war with Spain he commanded four troops of the 1st Cavalry in the battle of San Juan Hill and subsequent engagements to the surrender of the Spaniards at Santiago, July 17, 1898. Colonel Tutherly has also served as a professor of military science at various colleges, and was tendered the honorary appointment of colonel on the staff of the Governor of Vermont in 1885. He is the author of "Score Book for Riflemen" and of an "Elementary Treatise on Military Science and the Art of War." He was promoted major, 11th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901; detailed inspector general July 30, 1902, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 9th Cavalry, June 22, 1905.

Lieut. Col. James A. Lundeen, Art. Corps, promoted colonel, was born in Sweden, and appointed a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from Minnesota, July 1, 1869. He was graduated and promoted in the Army as a second lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 13, 1873. After graduation he served at the Military Academy as assistant instructor of practical military engineering, to Sept. 1, 1873. He subsequently served at various posts, including the Presidio, San Francisco; Fort Wrangel, Alaska; Fort Stevens, Oregon; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Adams, R.I., and other posts. He reached the grade of captain, 7th Artillery, March 8, 1898; major, Artillery Corps, Aug. 1, 1901, and lieutenant colonel, June 8, 1905.

Col. Frederick K. Ward, 2d U. S. Cav., who was recently detailed inspector general, is a native of Ohio, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy as second lieutenant and assigned to the 1st Cavalry in June, 1870. He saw considerable experience on the frontier against the Indians, and commanded a detachment operating against the Modocs from December, 1872, to January, 1873. Among other services he was also aide de camp to Major General Davis, commanding the Department of the Columbia, from Jan. 26 to Sept. 1, 1874. He took part in the Nez Perces expedition in 1877, and was subsequently on other frontier duty. He was promoted major of the 10th Cavalry, July 11, 1899, and was transferred to the 1st Cavalry on Aug. 2, 1899. He was made lieutenant colonel, 14th Cavalry, Jan. 24, 1903; transferred to the 1st Cavalry in April, 1903; detailed inspector general Nov. 30, 1904, and was promoted colonel, 2d Cavalry, June 23, 1905.

Lieut. Col. George F. Chase, 12th U. S. Cav., promoted colonel on Oct. 2, and assigned to the 15th Cavalry, is a native of Illinois, and entered the U. S. Military Academy as a cadet, July 18, 1867. He was graduated and promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 9th Infantry, June 12, 1871, and was transferred to the 3d Cavalry May 8, 1872. He served at various posts

in the West on frontier duty, and was also on the Big Horn and Yellowstone Expedition from May to October, 1876. For the clever capture of two highwaymen he received the thanks of the legislature of Wyoming. He was promoted captain, 3d Cavalry, Nov. 25, 1887. During the war with Spain he was at Chickamauga, Ga.; Tampa, Fla.; Fernandina, Fla., and at Montauk Point, L.I. He was also provost marshal at Camp Wyckoff. He served in the Philippines with his regiment after the Spanish war. He was made major, 7th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, and lieutenant colonel, 12th Cavalry, April 15, 1903.

Col. Oliver E. Wood, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired as a brigadier general on Oct. 1, on his own application, after forty-four years' service, was born in Hartford, Conn., on June 6, 1844. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the 1st Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry, in 1862, and served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac until after the Fredericksburg campaign. He was appointed from Virginia as a cadet to West Point by Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War under Lincoln; graduated in the class of 1867, and was assigned to the 5th Artillery, in which regiment he served until the organization of the Artillery Corps. He had commenced his thirtieth year of service as a subaltern when, in 1896, he was promoted captain. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 he was appointed lieutenant colonel and chief commissary, U. S. Volunteers, and served two years in Cuba as chief commissary of the 7th Corps, and later of the Division of Cuba. He was the military attaché to the American Legation in Tokyo from 1901 to 1905, which included the period of the Russo-Japanese war. On his return to this country he was detailed in the Military Secretary's Department, and served as military secretary of the Department of the Columbia until his promotion to colonel in June, 1906.

Col. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., recently appointed Chief of Artillery with the rank of brigadier general, was born in Missouri, and entered the U.S.M.A. Sept. 1, 1870, graduating as second lieutenant June 17, 1874, and was assigned to the 1st Artillery. He served at various posts on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, was professor of military science and tactics at Yale University from August to April, 1898, and on the latter date took command of Battery A at Key West. He was acting judge advocate, 1st Army Corps, and provost marshal, Department of Matanzas, Cuba, Jan. 25 to Feb. 5, 1899. He was made colonel of the 43d U. S. Volunteers Aug. 17, 1899, and rendered valuable services in the Philippines with that command. He reached the grade of major, Artillery Corps, Aug. 1, 1901, and lieutenant colonel April 14, 1905. He is an honor graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1880.

Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, inspector general, placed on the retired list Sept. 30 for disability incident to the Service, was born in Delaware Jan. 12, 1843. He entered West Point July 1, 1861, and was graduated as a second lieutenant, 12th Infantry, on June 13, 1865, and on the same day was made a first lieutenant. He was transferred to the 21st Infantry in 1866, was made a captain in 1871, and was transferred to the Inspector General's Department in 1885. He reached the grade of colonel in 1895, and was appointed inspector general with the rank of brigadier general in April, 1903. General Burton served in the Modoc Indian campaign of 1873, and was in the Nez Perces and Bannock Indian wars. For gallant services in actions against Indians in the lava beds of California in 1873, and at Clearwater, Idaho, in 1877, he received the brevet of major. During the Spanish-American war he was on duty in the Inspector General's office in Washington, and later served for nearly three years in Cuba under General Wood, having charge of all the finances of the island.

Lieut. Col. Henry L. Harris, Art. Corps, promoted colonel, was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 4, 1845, and entered West Point Dec. 4, 1865, being graduated a second lieutenant, 1st Artillery, June 15, 1869. He served at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to April 27, 1872. Among other duties he served at West Point as assistant professor of mathematics from Aug. 28, 1872, to Aug. 30, 1876, and from Aug. 28, 1882, to May 2, 1883. He was a member and executive officer of the Range and Position Finder Board in 1897, a member of the Board on Seacoast Artillery Firing from May, 1894, to Sept. 16, 1898, and a member of the Range Finding Board to April, 1900. He reached the grade of captain, Artillery Corps, Aug. 26, 1897; major, Aug. 1, 1901, and lieutenant colonel, April 12, 1905. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1880.

These promotions resulted from the retirement of Col. Herbert S. Foster, 9th Inf., Oct. 6, 1906: Lieut. Col. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf., to be colonel; Major William C. Butler, 29th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel. Officers of the lower grades have not yet been examined.

## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 5, 1906.  
The Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C.:

Headquarters, N.C.S., and band and 2d Battalion, 28th Infantry, fourteen officers and 302 enlisted men, one officer, seven enlisted men, Hospital Corps, and seven civilian teamsters, under command of Colonel Sweet, arrived 3:20 p.m.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5, 1906.  
The Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Headquarters, band, 1st and 2d Battalions, 11th Infantry, two officers, 576 enlisted men, Major Kieffer, surgeon, and eleven Hospital Corps attached, left Fort D. A. Russell 11 o'clock last night.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 9, 1906.  
The Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Headquarters, band, 1st and 2d Battalions, 11th Infantry, twenty-three officers, 580 men, Colonel Myers commanding; attached Major Kieffer, twelve men, Medical Department, arrived at this point from Fort Russell early this morning.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 9, 1906.  
The Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

commanding; eight officers, 174 men, 200 animals, eight guns; attached Captain Bartlett, Lieutenants Richards and Stedman, Med. Dept.; four men, Hospital Corps, arrived at this point 11:45 a.m. to-day.

WINT, Commanding.  
Newport News, Va., Oct. 9, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Headquarters, band, 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry, seven officers, 291 men, Colonel Myers commanding, attached Major Kieffer, Captain Koerber, nine men, Hospital Corps, sailed on transport City of Washington 4:35 this afternoon for Havana.

WINT, Commanding.  
Havana, Oct. 10, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

The Panama, with two squadrons and headquarters, 15th Cavalry, and one battalion and headquarters, 28th Infantry; the Andes with 14th Battery, Light Artillery, and one pack train, just arrived.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10, 1906.  
The Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Headquarters, band and 2d Battalion, 7th Infantry, arrived at Fort Wayne 7:20 p.m., Oct. 9. Thirteen officers, 136 men. Co. B, 9th Infantry, left Fort Wayne for Madison Barracks 5:30 p.m., Oct. 9; fifty-eight men, Lieutenant Franklin, 7th Inf., in charge.

GREELEY, Commanding.

Governors Island, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Co. B, 9th Infantry, arrived at Madison Barracks 6 a.m., Oct. 11; strength, fifty-eight men.

GRANT, Major General, Commanding.  
With Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, 15th U. S. Cavalry, under Colonel Chase, the Army transport Panama sailed from Newport News, Va., Oct. 7, for Havana.

Asst. Paymr. Gen. Charles T. Whipple left on this ship, taking with him \$27,000 to be used in paying off the soldiers now in Cuba.

The steamer Andes, carrying the 14th Battery of Field Artillery, U.S.A., and one pack train, sailed from Tampa Oct. 9 for Havana.

## SAILING OF THE SUMNER.

The following is the complete official list of the officers, troops and Government employees who sailed on the Army transport Sumner from New York for Cuba on Oct. 3, where she arrived Oct. 7 and landed the troops:

Headquarters and band and 2d and 3d Battalions, 5th Infantry, U.S.A.: Col. C. D. Cowles, Capt. D. E. Settle, Capt. O. Edwards, Major F. P. Fremont, Capt. E. Wittenmyer, Capt. G. Sturtevant, Capt. A. F. Prescott, 1st Lieut. J. W. Wright, J. K. Partello, W. S. Sinclair, 2d Lieut. O. E. Michaels, F. E. Overholser, A. Ruth-erford and E. D. Hoyle, Major W. O. Clark, 1st Lieut. H. C. Price, 2d Lieut. E. A. Brown, Capt. E. T. Hartman, Robert Field, M. F. Weeks, 1st Lieut. A. E. Deitch, H. E. Yates, A. S. Williams, 2d Lieut. D. A. Nolan, W. Goodwin, Jr., A. C. Tipton, Philip Matthews, Capt. W. F. Martin.

Corps of Engineers.—Major M. M. Patrick, Capt. C. S. Smith, E. I. Brown, E. M. Markham, 1st Lieut. M. Brooke, W. A. Mitchell, R. R. Ralston, U. S. Grant, J. L. Schley, W. A. Rose, R. C. Moore, L. M. Adams.

Officers not attached to organizations.—Major C. C. Pierce, chaplain; Dr. C. E. Marrow, asst. surg.; Capt. Lee P. Foster, Surg. Dep.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Cowper, asst. surg.; Capt. F. C. Fausstler, Med. Dept.

Post N.C.O. staff and clerks en route to Havana for duty.—Clerks J. C. Budds and Asher W. Ely, Sub. Dept.

Officers, enlisted men and clerks attached to transport for duty.—First Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, transport Q. M.; Clerk E. B. Leonard, Q.M. Dept.; Clerk Frederick Sims, Sub. Dept.; Sergt. Joseph Froelich, Sub. Dept.

Troops.—Corps of Engineers, 326; Hospital Corps attachment to Engineer Department, 8; 5th Infantry, 517; Hospital Corps attachment, 5th Infantry, 12; total, 863.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th U. S. Inf., and Miss Emma Clifton Watt, of Providence, R.I., were married at the First Presbyterian church, Newport News, Va., Oct. 9, by the pastor, Rev. E. T. Wellford. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Martha Watt. Mrs. John M. Lee, mother of the groom; Mrs. Peter M. Watt, mother of the bride, and all of the officers of the 11th Infantry were in attendance. Captain Lee and Miss Watt were to be married in Providence next month, but when the 11th Infantry was ordered to Cuba, via Newport News, Captain Lee telegraphed Miss Watt to meet him at the above place and have the ceremony performed before he left for Cuba. Accompanied by her mother, sister and Mrs. Lee, Miss Watt arrived at Newport News Oct. 7, and was joined by Captain Lee Oct. 9. Captain Lee left Oct. 10 for Havana, and his bride will follow him later. Miss Watt is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter M. Watt, of Providence, and is well known socially.

Miss Lila Porcher, sister of Lieut. Gadsden Porcher, Revenue Cutter Service, and Mr. Henry Frederick Easter were married at the home of the bride's parents in El Paso, Texas, on Tuesday, Oct. 2. The wedding was a quiet one, only relatives and intimate friends being invited. The bride was dressed in a beautiful gown of white crepe de Chine and wore the wedding veil worn by her grandmother more than eighty years ago.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 3, Lieut. Stuart Ainslee Howard, 30th Inf., and Miss Mercedes Lowe Bell were united in marriage at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. William F. Cray, in Omaha, Neb., only the immediate family being present. After a short wedding trip spent in the South, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard will be at home at Fort Crook, Neb.

The Solicitor General and Mrs. Henry M. Hoyt announce the engagement of their daughter, Elinor, to Mr. Philip S. Hichborn, son of Chief Constr. Philip Hichborn, U.S.N. No date has as yet been set for the marriage, but it is expected it will be one of the important social events of the early spring season. Miss Hoyt is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, and made her debut in Washington at a tea given some two years ago.

Dr. and Mrs. Sowers, of Washington, D.C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor Kerfoot, and Major Samson Lane Faison, 24th U. S. Inf. The wedding will, it is understood, take place in the near fu-



ture. The bride-elect is a very great favorite socially and has identified herself with both public and private charities most successfully in Washington.

Lieut. Caspar W. Cole, 9th U.S. Cav., and Miss Grace Flanigan were married in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6.

One of the prettiest weddings ever witnessed in Chefoo, China, was celebrated on board the U.S. battleship Wisconsin on Aug. 8, when Miss Anna Katherine Buck, of California, became the wife of Capt. James Thomas Bootes, U.S.M.C. The best man was Lieut. Comdr. Geo. R. Evans, of the Cincinnati, and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake was the matron of honor. The bride wore a dress of white lace and a veil of old lace. The ceremony was performed on the quarter deck. The bride walked the length of the deck on the arm of Capt. F. J. Drake, commander of the Wisconsin, and passed under the crossed swords of the officers of the ship. The happy couple stood under a floral arch while the ceremony was being performed. The ship was beautifully decorated with flowers and flags, and the band of the Wisconsin played selections during and after the ceremony. After the ceremony an elaborate luncheon was served in the wardroom. After the luncheon dancing was indulged in on deck. The ceremony was witnessed by all of the officers in the fleet who could be spared from duty. Many guests from shore were also present. During the afternoon Capt. and Mrs. Bootes went ashore, and as they left the ship bushels of rice and lots of old shoes were thrown after them. In this part of the festivities the bluejackets took an active interest. There was not a man on board who had not procured at least one pair of shoes, and every piece of footwear was hurled with wishes for long life, peace, happiness and prosperity after the happy couple as they went down the gangway to the launch which was to carry them ashore. Captain Bootes and his bride stopped at the Beach Hotel for some days. Mrs. Bootes, as soon as the Wisconsin sailed for the United States, was to return on a liner.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Bonneycastle Harrison, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Cooper, 28th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Frederic Harrison Smith, of the 30th Battery, Field Artillery, U.S.A., took place Oct. 1 at the home of the bride's parents, Fort Snelling, Minn. The wedding was to have been a large affair and was to have taken place on Oct. 9, but owing to the sudden orders for the 28th Infantry to leave for Cuba it was decided to have the wedding before the departure of Lieutenant Cooper with his regiment, so that it was a smaller affair, with only the relatives and intimate friends of the family present. The service was performed in the pretty parlor of the Cooper home by the Rev. Theodore Payne Thurston, of Minneapolis. The bride in a very pretty white gown was attended by Miss Annabel Hughes, of Louisville, Ky., as maid of honor in white and by Miss Ethel Haney and Miss Hal Black, of St. Paul, and Miss Winifred Westlake, of Minneapolis, as bridesmaids, the two former in pink, the latter in white. Lieut. Allan M. Pope, a classmate of the groom's, acted as best man. After the ceremony there was a small reception at the Cooper house and later in the evening all adjourned to the hop room, where a dance was given. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith left for a month's honeymoon, partly to be spent in traveling and partly at the home of the groom at Troy, Ohio, after which time they join the garrison at Fort Monroe, Lieutenant Smith's new station.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Langhorne, of Washington, D.C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Langhorne, to Stanley Washburn, of Minneapolis. Miss Langhorne is the sister of Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th U.S. Cav., and of Marshall Langhorne, secretary of the American Legation in Norway. Her elder sister married Powell Clayton, son of the ex-Ambassador to Mexico, and brother to Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Belgian Minister.

Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th U.S. Inf., and Miss Rebecca R. Streator, of Washington, Pa., were quietly married Oct. 6 at Newport News, Va., in the First Presbyterian church by the Rev. E. T. Welford. The Lieutenant and his bride had intended to be married this fall and when he was ordered to Cuba from Fort Sheridan he notified his fiancée, asking her to meet him at Newport News and have the ceremony performed at once. Miss Streator, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Robert W. Daragh, and the Lieutenant's sister, Mrs. Charles Erickson, accompanied the bride to the latter place. Lieut. Thomas W. Brown was best man, and other attendants were Capt. Matthew E. Saville, Lieut. C. G. Bickham and Oliver S. Eskridge, all of the 27th U.S. Infantry. The bridegroom goes to Cuba with his regiment and his bride goes at once to Havana, via Tampa, Fla., to join him. Lieutenant Hawkins is a son of the late Col. Alexander Hawkins, of the 10th Pennsylvania, who died in Cuba. Miss Streator is the daughter of Col. James Streator, who was lieutenant colonel of the 10th Pennsylvania during the Spanish-American war.

The wedding of Lieut. George B. Comly, 3d Cav., and Miss Anna B. Aspinwall, daughter of the Rev. John A. Aspinwall, of Washington, D.C., will occur at noon on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at St. Thomas' church, Washington, D. C., of which the Rev. Dr. Aspinwall was formerly rector. Lieutenant Comly gave his bachelor dinner at the Officers' Mess at West Point on the evening of Oct. 10. The ushers from West Point will be Lieuts. W. H. Carpenter, Edward Canfield, Jr., and Henry W. Torney. Lieuts. John Hudson Poole, Engrs. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav., and Robert T. Jackson, 108th Cav., complete the number. Lieutenants Poole and Sheridan are in Washington, Lieutenant Jackson on leave from Fort Robinson, Neb.

The wedding of Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Grace Russell, of Breckinridge, Mo., occurred Thursday evening, Oct. 4, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell. The date of the wedding had been set for Tuesday, Oct. 9, but owing to the fact that the Lieutenant had been ordered to Cuba, the event was necessarily hastened.

Capt. C. F. Smith, late 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Miss Agnes I. Leavey were married at Jackson, Mich., Oct. 3.

Miss Florence Deare Zacharie, of 1227 Fourth street, New Orleans, announces the marriage of her niece, Miss Florence Zacharie Ellis, to Capt. Jesse C. Nicholls, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., on Sept. 26. Capt. and Mrs. Nicholls are now in the North and later will take up their residence at Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

A hurried wedding as a result of the trouble in Cuba occurred in Sausalito, Cal., on Oct. 2, when Miss Georgine Sheppard, of San Francisco, became the bride of Lieut. Edwin C. Long, 13th Battery, Field Art., U.S.A. The wedding date had been set for Oct. 30, but late on the afternoon of Oct. 1 Lieutenant Long, who is aide to General Funston, received orders to proceed at once to Havana, to join that officer. A hurried consultation was held by the interested parties, with the result that it was decided to have the ceremony performed at the home of the Frank Millers in Sausalito on the following afternoon. The father of the bride, A. D. Sheppard, a well-

known railroad man, was apprised of the change in plans, and made the trip up from the southern part of the State in a motor car, reaching Sausalito just before the ceremony was solemnized. Owing to the change of plans only a few of the most intimate friends who could be reached by telephone were present. Miss Sheppard wore her wedding gown, a beautiful creation of chiffon satin and lace, which had been prepared for the ceremony of Oct. 30. Both bride and groom were unattended. After a couple of days' brief honeymoon Lieutenant Long left for Cuba, his bride remaining for the present in San Francisco, although she will join him later in New York if fortune permits an early return from Havana.

Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., formerly Military Governor of Porto Rico and of the Canal Zone, has announced that the marriage of his elder daughter, Miss Zoe A. Davis, and Richard MacCubin Calvert will take place on Thursday, Oct. 18. The ceremony will be in General Davis's apartment at the Connecticut, in Washington, and will be witnessed only by members of the family, on account of the recent death of Mr. Calvert's father, Charles Baltimore Calvert. Mr. Calvert's business interests are in Bangalore, British India, and he will take his bride there.

Col. and Mrs. Lewis Smith announce the marriage of their niece, Frances M. Fuller, to Mr. Ennalls Wagman on Saturday, Oct. 6, 1906, at the Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia, Pa.

The wedding of Miss Mary Edna McGinnis, of St. James, Mo., and Lieut. David McC. McKell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., took place Oct. 9 at 5 o'clock at the home of Mrs. M. M. McNamee, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Father Barrett, of the Catholic Cathedral of Burlington, Vt., officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McKell arrived Monday evening to be present at the ceremony, coming from Chillicothe, Ohio. Lieut. and Mrs. McKell left on the 10:20 express for New York, where they will be at the Murray Hill Hotel for several days, later going West to spend a two months' leave among relatives. They will be at home at Fort Ethan Allen early in December. The bride wore a handsome Bordeaux red broadcloth traveling suit, with hat to match, and carried American Beauty roses. Only the parents of the groom, Mrs. Bryning, of St. Louis, and Mrs. M. M. McNamee were present, the young people intending to slip away from the post on the quiet. But as usual the secret escaped, and as the carriage drove up to take the bride and groom to the train, a merry crowd of friends appeared and pelted the two with rice and old shoes, sending them off with hearty good wishes.

Miss Bessie Parker MacRae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Parker MacRae, and Mr. James Bayard Embick, brother of Capt. Stanley D. Embick, Art. Corps, U.S.A., were married on Oct. 10 at Baltimore, Md., in Central Presbyterian church. The church was elaborately decorated, several handsome arches having been erected over the aisles. Captain Stanley D. Embick, brother of the groom, was best man. The gown of the bride was an embroidered chiffon robe over white silk, made princess, and she carried a shower bouquet of roses.

Mrs. T. B. M. Mason, widow of Lieutenant Commander Mason, U.S.N., was married on Oct. 10 at Sagerties, N.Y., to Med. Insp. Walter A. McClurg, U.S.N.

Mrs. William Irvine, of Brooklyn, N.Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Grace Milton, to Lieut. Richard I. McKenney, Art. Corps, U.S.N.

Mrs. John James Ingalls, of Atchison, Kas., announces the engagement of her daughter, Muriel, to Lieut. Arthur James Davis, 9th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Leavenworth. The wedding will be early in the spring.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

"The friends of Mr. Alfred Thornham," writes a correspondent, "will be grieved to learn of his death, which occurred at his home in Brownsville, Texas, at 8 p.m., Sept. 30. The end was not unexpected, as he had suffered with a lingering disease for many months. Surrounded by the loving care of devoted parents, brothers and sisters, he passed into rest with the dying Sabbath closing his eyes upon a world of weariness and pain to enter one of eternal peace. Mr. Thornham leaves a devoted stepfather, mother, three sisters, Misses Nora, Anna and Geraldine Kelly, and three brothers, Jesse S. Thornham, Capt. Wm. Kelly, jr., 9th Cav., and John W. Kelly, all of whom have the sincerest sympathy of a large circle of Army friends."

Mr. Richard H. L. Jewett, father of Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, 1st U.S. Inf., died at Corning, Cal., Sept. 30.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Shields Duncan, widow of Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas Duncan, U.S.A., and sister of Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., took place in Washington, D.C., Oct. 7, from the family residence, 1216 Fourteenth street, N.W. The services were conducted by Rev. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church. The pallbearers were Gen. John M. Wilson, Lieut. Downs L. Wilson, U.S.N.; Dr. Gabriel S. Johnson and Mr. Beverly R. Mason. Interment was private and in Glenwood cemetery. Two children survive Mrs. Duncan. They are Mrs. L. D. Baxter, who was with her mother at the time of her death, and Col. J. W. Duncan, of the 6th Infantry, U.S.A., who has been stationed at Manila for the past two years and who is now with his regiment on his way to this country.

Col. T. H. Bain, inspector general, North Carolina National Guard, who was captain, 1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, 1898-1899, died at Goldsboro, N.C., Oct. 7.

Col. Henry P. Martin died at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 10, after an illness of ten days. Colonel Martin, who was seventy-eight years old, commanded the 71st Regiment in the battle of Bull Run, where he achieved considerable fame by ordering his command to wear their dress uniforms during the fight. His first military experience was with the old Washington Continental Guard, which he joined in 1849. Colonel Martin presented a bronze memorial tablet to the 71st Regiment, on which were written the names of the killed and wounded of the regiment in the Civil War. He was a member of Lafayette Post, G.A.R., and of the Veterans' Association of the 71st Regiment.

G.O. 10, Sept. 27, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., announces the death of Lieut. Col. James L. Lusk, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Sandy Hook, N.J., Sept. 26, heretofore noted in our columns. In conclusion the order says: "Lieutenant Colonel Lusk's whole service was characterized by a degree of earnest and unselfish devotion to duty which is seldom equaled. To this attribute his sad death may be traced so directly that it may be said of him that he gave up his life for his country as truly as do those who fall in battle. Capable, conscientious, and painstaking in the performance of every task, he established for himself an enviable reputation as a civil and military engineer, while his pure and noble personal life and gentleness of manner brought to him the love and affection of all his associates."

#### PERSONALS.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. B. H. Wells, 29th U.S. Inf., at Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 5.

Major C. B. Hardin, U.S.A., recently retired, has purchased a home at 1312 Josephine street, Denver, Colo.

Major Gen. G. L. Gillespie, U.S.A., will return to the United States by steamer Oceanic, which sails from Liverpool Oct. 24.

Med. Dir. J. C. Boyd, U.S.N., has been assigned to command the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, at Washington, D.C.

Capt. George C. Reid, jr., U.S.M.C., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. E. T. Wilson, in Plainfield, N.J.

Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M., U.S.A., has been ordered from Racine, Wis., to St. Louis, Mo., for temporary duty in connection with the purchase of public animals for use in Cuba.

Gen. and Mrs. Tilford will remain at their summer home, Fisher's Island, N.Y., until November, Lieutenant Tilford, of the 1st Cavalry, is spending a short leave with his parents.

The next retirement in the Navy on account of age will be that of Rear Admiral Frederick W. Dickens, on Nov. 2 of the present year. He is at present on waiting orders at Patten, Me.

Lieut. John T. Donnelly, 13th Cav., with Mrs. Donnelly and child arrived in New York Friday, Oct. 5, on steamer Campana, after a three months' trip abroad, and will join station at Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 12th U.S. Cav., for failure to promptly reply to official correspondence, has been publicly reprimanded by Major General Wade. The order bearing on the subject will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. Edward Palmer are making an automobile trip from Pittsburgh to Warrenton, Va., where they will spend a month's leave, at the expiration of which they will return to Pittsburgh, where Commander Palmer is in charge of the steel inspection for the Western Pennsylvania district for the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Major Eugene O. Fehét, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and family will leave Fort Omaha for the Pacific coast about Oct. 20, making stops at Denver and Salt Lake City. Prior to sailing on Nov. 5, they will be the guests of Major and Mrs. Benet, Ord. Corps, at Benicia Arsenal. Major Fehét will sail on the Logan Nov. 5 for Manila to report to the division commander as chief signal officer, Philippines Division, relieving Col. R. E. Thompson, Signal Corps. Mrs. Fehét and Miss Fehét will accompany the Major.

President Roosevelt on Oct. 6 received a visit at the White House from Governor Charles E. Magoon and Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who went to say goodbye before they started for Cuba. While Governor Magoon and General Bell were at the White House they watched the presentation by the President of a medal of honor to Major Paul F. Straub, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who also served with the 36th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines. Secretary Root, General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, and the Surgeon and Quartermaster Generals of the Army were also among those present at the ceremony.

Col. Sir Howard Vincent, in the name of the Inter-parliamentary Peace Union, presented to President Roosevelt on Oct. 6 a medal specially struck in recognition of the President's efforts toward preserving the world's peace. In accepting it the President expressed his strong desire for peace between all nations, and added as safeguard of that peace the necessity of being able to shoot straight. This remark was called out by the fact that Sir Howard was accompanied to the White House by the Queen's Westminster Volunteer rifle team and the rifle team of the 7th Regiment of New York.

While Mrs. E. R. Stitt, of Belmar, N.J., wife of Surg. Edward R. Stitt, U.S.N., and her baby girl; her son, Edward, ten years old, and her daughter, Mary, eight years old, were riding in a stage over the crossing at Sixteenth street, Belmar, on Oct. 8, the vehicle was struck by the 4 o'clock Pennsylvania freight. The stage was completely wrecked. Mrs. Stitt and the children were hurled to the roadside. The mother and baby received injuries which it is feared may prove fatal. The other two children were cut and bruised. They will recover. Surgeon Stitt is en route home from the Asiatic Station.

Miss Margaret L. Merriam, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Capt. G. A. Merriam, U.S.N., christened the ammunition boat Torpedo, which was launched at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 6. Remembering the launching of the Connecticut on the same ways two years ago, when the bottle of wine was not broken by the battleship's sponsor, Miss Merriam said she proposed to properly name the Torpedo. Grasping the bottle in both hands, she threw it with such force just as the ammunition boat started down the ways that it was smashed into small pieces. After the launching the Torpedo was towed to the cob dock, where she will be finished. She is 135 feet long.

Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, of Massachusetts, has at his disposal two appointments to the U.S. Naval Academy for the class entering in June, 1907. For one of these appointments a competitive examination will be held in the near future. For the other Senator Gallinger has appointed William Dwight Chandler, jr., of Concord, son of William D. Chandler, publisher of the Monitor, grandson of Hon. William E. Chandler, former Secretary of the Navy, under President Arthur, nephew of Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., and brother of Cadet Clarke P. Chandler, of the U.S.M.A. William D. Chandler, jr., was born in Winona, Minn., May 30, 1890, and is at the present time a student in the Concord High School.

Col. Charles W. Larned, chairman of the Memorial Hall committee at West Point, sends the following list of subscriptions received up to Oct. 6 for the monument to Dr. William Saunders: Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, \$10; Monsignor O'Keefe, \$10; Brig. Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck, \$5; Brig. Gen. John A. Johnson, \$10; Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, \$2; Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, \$10; Brig. Gen. Edward Davis, \$1; Prof. W. W. Bailey, \$1; Col. E. W. Bass, \$10; Col. Charles W. Larned, \$10; Col. S. E. Tillman, \$10; Col. E. E. Wood, \$10; Lieut. Col. W. M. Black, \$5; Col. G. J. Fieberger, \$5; Major G. H. G. Gale, \$2; Major O. M. Lissak, \$2; Capt. C. H. Paine, \$2; Lieut. E. W. Wildrick, \$1; Lieut. J. W. Stilwell, \$2; Lieut. Adeline Gibson, \$2; Lieut. Horace Spurgin, \$5; Miss M. L. Michie, \$5; Mrs. Fanny Edgerton, \$3; Mrs. Fanny Davis, \$5; Miss M. R. Newlands, \$2. Total, \$130.50.



Capt. John A. Payne, U.S.A., on recruiting duty, is ill at Portland, Ore.

Lieut. Comdr. T. P. Magruder, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington, D.C., has been assigned to the Iowa as navigator.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. John D. Beuret, of Puget Sound, entertained the bridge club of that yard recently, six tables of bridge being played.

Paymr. R. H. Orr, U.S.N., who has been on duty at League Island, Pa., has been assigned to duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office at Seattle, Wash.

Paymr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Insley, of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, have been spending a week at Clifton, one of the well-known fishing resorts in that vicinity.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., who has been on waiting orders in Washington, D.C., has been assigned to the naval training station, Newport, R.I., for duty.

P.A. Surg. F. M. Bogan, U.S.N., is on the sick list, and is undergoing treatment at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C. He was last on duty on the Marietta.

Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Reilly, U.S.A., after a summer pleasantly spent at the seashore, have reopened their home, No. 1759 Q street, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. Thomas W. Symons, wife of Colonel Symons, U.S.A., and her family, who spent the summer on Lake Ontario, returned to their home in Lafayette Square, Washington, on Oct. 9.

Robert M. Doyle, jr., son of Comdr. Robert M. Doyle, of the Philadelphia, and Mrs. Doyle, has left the Puget Sound Navy Yard for Wayne, Pa., where he is to enter St. Luke's Preparatory School.

Light Battery A, Missouri National Guard, will hold a reception in honor of Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., and staff at the armory, 1221 South Grand avenue, St. Louis, on Saturday evening, Oct. 13, 1906.

Gen. and Mrs. Fred Phisterer have returned to Albany, N.Y., from Fort Columbia, McGowan, Wash., where they spent a month with their son, Capt. Fred Phisterer, Art. Corps, who is in command there.

Mrs. Price, wife of Capt. Harrison J. Price, 2d U.S. Inf., has returned to El Paso, Texas, with her two children, and will spend the winter with Mrs. Price's mother, Mrs. Charles Longuemore, at 1016 Wyoming street.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Wieser, of the 15th U.S. Inf., spent a three month's vacation at the home of Mrs. Wieser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Field, Alameda, Cal. They will sail for the Philippines Oct. 15 on the Sherman.

Naval Constr. George H. Rock, U.S.N., reported for duty at the Newport News shipyard Oct. 6 as the relief of Naval Constr. A. W. Stahl, who goes to the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard, from which yard Constructor Rock has just been detached.

Pay Dir. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N., who will succeed Paymaster General Harris as Chief of the naval Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Nov. 1, has reported at the Navy Department for temporary duty in that bureau. He was recently attached to the navy yard at Boston as general storekeeper.

Lieut. Col. George A. Dodd, 10th Cav., who was chief umpire at the Camp of Instruction on the military reservation near Fort D. A. Russell, is on duty at headquarters, Department of the Colorado, Denver, engaged in writing up his reports of the maneuvers. He is being assisted in the work by Lieut. D. P. Quinlan, 5th Cav.

President Roosevelt received the delegation of Spanish War Veterans at the White House on Oct. 10, and with these and other visitors shook hands with 1,200 persons, the presentations being made by Capt. Arthur E. Harding, U.S.M.C., assisted by Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., and Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, U.S.A. The President played tennis in the afternoon with General Barry and Lieutenant Bulmer.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Old Time Telegraphers and Historical Association and of the Society of the United States Military Telegraphers met in Washington, D.C., Oct. 9. President William H. Young read an interesting statement prepared by Dr. James J. Clark, of Washington, D.C., at one time associated with Morse, on the first telegraphic message from Washington to Baltimore.

Lieut. Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, Art. Corps, who was with the Russian army in Manchuria during the war with Japan and whose valuable article on "The Russian Infantry Soldier," as published in the Journal of the Infantry Association and partially reproduced in these columns, has attracted widespread attention, has been honored by the republication of his paper in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution of London.

Complimentary to Rear Admiral Roberto Calli and the officers of the Italian cruiser Ettore Fieramosca, now at New York, the executive committee for the monument to Verdi gave a dinner at the Hotel Savoy Oct. 9. Cavalieri Carlo Barsotti, president of the monument committee, presided and speeches of felicitation were made by Rear Admiral Calli, Consul General Massiglia and Signor De Nobili, deputy in the Italian Parliament, from Rome. Mayor McClellan was represented by Moses Herman, Park Commissioner of Manhattan.

The brave rescue by Lieut. Laurance Angel, Porto Rico Regiment, of a soldier of his command at San Juan, P.R., on Sept. 24, which we noted at the time, is further described by a local paper, La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico. It appears that Narciso Diaz, a soldier of Co. B, Lieutenant Angel's command, was fishing or gathering shells at a place known as "The Caves" to the north of Morro Castle, a shore strewn with huge rocks. The sea here is very deep and rough. The soldier slipped and falling into the sea was carried by the waves to a considerable distance from shore. It was most difficult to help him, as at this point the breakers dash furiously against the cliffs. Lieutenant Angel lost no time in taking off most of his clothing, and jumped into the sea, headed for the spot where Diaz could be seen struggling desperately with the current. Lieutenant Angel carried a rope tied to his wrist, as he swam toward the drowning man. The naval station having been notified, a launch, in charge of Boatswain H. F. Marker, put out for the scene of the accident, arriving just in time to pick up the two men, who were struggling against certain death at over 300 meters from shore. At the arsenal, first aid treatment was administered to Diaz, until the arrival of a surgeon of the Navy. Over 300 people gathered about the gate of the arsenal, says La Correspondencia, and many soldiers who went there to inquire as to the condition of their comrade manifested great enthusiasm and admiration for the act of humanity and genuine valor of Lieutenant Angel, who, at the peril of his life, went out to save a subordinate.

Comdr. Charles E. Fox, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fox have returned to Washington, D.C.

Gen. and Mrs. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., have leased a house in H street, in Washington, for the season.

Capt. and Mrs. Richardson Clover arrived in Washington on Oct. 9. They spent the summer on their California estate.

Capt. George B. Pond, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pond are in Washington, D.C., on a visit. Captain Pond is a son of Col. G. E. Pond.

Miss Florence Adams, daughter of the late Captain Adams, U.S.N., has returned to the Cairo, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Lieut. T. B. Seigle, 27th Inf., and Mrs. Seigle are spending a month at Cazenovia, N.Y., where Lieutenant Seigle is on leave of absence.

Gen. George L. Andrews, U.S.A., and Mrs. Andrews have returned to their home, 2400 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Rear Admiral Richard Inch, U.S.N., and Mrs. Inch have returned to Washington, D.C., and have an apartment at the Kenesaw for the winter.

Med. Dir. B. H. Kidder, U.S.N., has bought a house at 6 Concord street, Malden, Mass., and proposes to make it his permanent winter residence.

Pay Insp. T. H. Hicks, U.S.N., has been detached from the Chicago and from duty as fleet paymaster of the Pacific Squadron, and will proceed home to wait orders.

Rear Admiral David B. Harmony, U.S.N., who has been at northern summer resorts since last spring, has returned to Washington and opened his house, No. 1623 Massachusetts avenue.

Med. Insp. Phillips A. Lovering, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Lovering, has reported for duty at Norfolk, Va., where he has been ordered in command of the Naval Hospital there.

Rear Admiral Terry, U.S.N., and Mrs. Terry have returned to their home in Washington, D.C., for the winter. Miss Terry will join them after making several country house visits near Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. John W. Hyatt, 16th U.S. Inf., who has resigned from the Army, is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 16th Infantry in 1902.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester was one of a deputation that called at the White House recently to invite the President to attend the dinner to be given in honor of the National Geographical Society in December.

Mrs. S. G. Jones, wife of Captain Jones, commissary, 11th Cavalry, will spend the time with his sister, Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Belgian minister, at 1719 H street, Washington, D.C., until she can join her husband in Cuba.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Oct. 10: Lieut. J. E. Hemphill, U.S.A.; Major W. H. Coffin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Coffin; Surg. J. L. Sanford, U.S.A.; Capt. G. L. Dyer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dyer; Col. T. W. Jones, U.S.A.; Lieut. G. A. Wiczorek, U.S.A.; Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merriam, and Mrs. H. M. Merriam and child.

Mr. Lawrence Benet, son of the late General Benet, U.S.A., with his wife, who was formerly Miss Margaret Cox, have been passing a few weeks at the Grafton, Washington, D.C., from their home in Paris, France. Mr. and Mrs. Benet, will visit the former's brother, Major Benet, U.S.A., at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will then return for a short stay in Washington before sailing for their home in Paris.

Noting the transfer of Lieut. John J. Lipop, Art. Corps, from Portland, Me., where he has been engaged in recruiting service, to Atlanta, Ga., the Portland Express says: "Since his assignment to the recruiting office Lieutenant Lipop has been most successful in securing candidates for the U.S. Army. His progress in his new station will be watched with interest by a large following of friends. Lieutenant Lipop has seen considerable service in the field, and his selection as recruiting officer for such an important station as Atlanta speaks volumes for his efficiency."

"When Mrs. John Davis and Major Charles McCawley, of the Marine Corps, were married in the early summer," says Town and Country, "the White House knew that it had lost an efficient and a tactful aide, for an unwritten law has ever decreed that all the White House aides—with the exception of their chief, Colonel Brownwell—must be bachelors. Major and Mrs. McCawley have been at Bar Harbor. Capt. Frank McCoy, of the 3d Cavalry, was selected as Major McCawley's successor. Captain McCoy is as yet unknown to Washington, but has some fame as one of Gen. Leonard Wood's aides. And now it seems that the White House is to lose another aide. Mrs. Roosevelt's nephew, Capt. Dan Tyler Moore, of the Artillery, is to be married in November. The bride-elect is Miss Luvie Jones Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Butler, of New York. Mrs. Butler and Miss Butler are now abroad and the wedding will be celebrated in November at Lucerne, Switzerland. Captain Moore is now stationed at Fort Myer, but will sail for Europe in time for the wedding and the honeymoon."

Frank Lahm, father of Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, U.S.A., who won the recent balloon race for the International Cup at Paris, France, arrived at New York Oct. 5. Both he and his daughter, Miss Katherine Howard Lahm, were not only overjoyed, but surprised when they got news that Lieutenant Lahm had been the winner in the contest. Mr. Lahm said: "I am an American balloonist and I entered the contest so that this country might be represented. I had intended making the ascension, but at the last moment decided not to, as I think I am too old for such work. About this time my son, who had been stationed at West Point, was ordered to Saumur, a cavalry school in France, and he arrived in Paris. Then we thought more seriously of the race, and as he wished to take my place we purchased a second-hand balloon. Charles Levé was to make the ascension with my son, but to this the Aero Club of France objected, as they maintained that with a Frenchman in the basket it would not be an American balloon. This put a serious difficulty in our way, but fortunately Walter Wellman and Capt. M. L. Hersey, 9th U.S. Inf., arrived in Paris, and Captain Hersey was very much pleased at the chance of taking part in the race. No one took the balloon seriously. It cubed 300 meters less than any other balloon entered, and I was very much surprised when I heard that my son had won the first prize. The cup comes to America and it means a great deal to the Aero Club, and will do much to stimulate aeronautics in this country. Last year I won the Figaro prize. I landed in Flanders after being up for seventeen hours."

A meeting of the Washington Commandery, M.O.L. L.U.S., will be held at Hotel Tacoma, Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 17.

A daughter, Dorothy Durfee, was born to the wife of Capt. L. L. Durfee, 17th U.S. Inf., at Roanoke, Va., Oct. 2, 1906.

Lieut. David H. Biddle, U.S.A., and Mrs. Biddle will soon leave Philadelphia, Pa., with their two children for the Philippines.

Major O. M. Smith, U.S.A., and Comdr. B. W. Hodges, U.S.N., were among the guests at the Breslin Hotel, New York city Oct. 9.

A son, Stewart Wallace, was born to the wife of Dr. George S. Wallace, U.S.A., at Henry Barracks, Cayey, Porto Rico, Sept. 19, 1906.

Mrs. Pettit, widow of Lieut. Col. J. S. Pettit, U.S.A., and family have moved to the Sheridan, Twenty-second street and Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

The infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield, Art. Corps, was christened Ellen Louise Warfield in the cathedral at Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 2, 1906.

Mrs. Pierce Crosby and Mrs. Jean Crosby, widow and daughter of Rear Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., have returned to Washington from Europe, where they spent the summer.

Major A. Slaker, Art. Corps, Mrs. Slaker and her sister, Mrs. Foster, will leave New York Oct. 13 for Fort Baker, Cal., where Major Slaker has been ordered to command that post.

Mrs. Powell, widow of Col. W. H. Powell, and her daughter, Mrs. Edgar F. Koehler, having closed their summer home at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., will spend the winter at 1021 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C.

Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., one of the President's White House aides, who has been ill at Washington Barracks, is rapidly improving, and expects to be well enough for duty at the opening of the official social season.

Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and ordered to proceed to Newport News, Va., for assignment to duty as a transport quartermaster.

Lieut. Joseph C. Wilson, 3d U.S. Infantry, has been ordered to report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, military secretary, president of an Army retiring board at the Government Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia, for examination by the board.

Captain Ryan, naval attaché of the British embassy, will occupy the family residence of the late Rear Admiral Shepard, U.S.N., 2028 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C., during the ensuing year. Mrs. Shepard, with her eldest daughter, Mrs. Vogelgesang, and little grandson, Shepard, is at 2032 Columbia Road for the present month.

Mr. Cyril Montrose (Clarence Wainwright Murphey), who was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John P. Merrell, at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., last summer, and a noted composer, recently presented Captain Merrell with a full band score of his latest composition, "Lucindy-Cindy," a characteristic Southern melody. It was rendered on the afternoon of Oct. 5 by the training station band during the daily concert, and was very much enjoyed.

The New York State Society of the Sons of the Cincinnati has six honorary members, who are President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, and the following members of the Services, in the order of their election: Major Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, U.S.A., retired; Lieut. Gen. Nelson Appleton Miles, U.S.A., retired; Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., and Lieut. Gen. Adna Romanza Chaffee, U.S.A. The president of the New York Cincinnati is Talbot Olyphant; secretary, Francis Burrall Hoffman.

Prof. Jose de Gomar, formerly of the Spanish Language School, has been appointed by the War Department to accompany the first expedition force to Cuba as interpreter. Professor Gomar has resided in Washington for the past six years. Señor Gomar, although a Spaniard by birth, is a naturalized American citizen. In selecting him to act as interpreter the War Department, it is stated, took into consideration his knowledge of many languages, as he speaks Spanish, French, Italian, English and Arabic with equal fluency.

Mrs. Montgomery Thackara, the daughter of Gen. W. T. Sherman, still holds a place of leadership in the American colony in Berlin, Town and Country says. "Her residence in Motzstrasse, in the heart of Berlin, has come to be known as the District of Columbia. Recently she gave a reception there in honor of Mrs. Duvall, the wife of Gen. W. F. Duvall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kuhn, wife of Major J. E. Kuhn, U.S.A. These two officers were in attendance at the German military maneuvers. Mrs. Thackara, who has a lovely, gentle face, and a delicate refinement, was Old 'Tecumseh's' favorite daughter. She traveled a great deal with him when a young girl. In 1880 Miss Sherman married Lieut. Alexander Montgomery Thackara, U.S.N. (who resigned from the Navy in 1882). President McKinley appointed him United States Consul at Havre, where he did much for American trade, and President Roosevelt made him Consul General Frank H. Mason's successor in Berlin. Mr. and Mrs. Thackara have two daughters and two sons, one who has been in the motor business and the other at Harvard. Father Thomas J. Sherman, of Chicago, the Jesuit priest, is Mrs. Thackara's brother."

The annual encampment of the United Spanish American War Veterans began in the National Guard armory, Washington, D.C., on Oct. 8, delegates from every State in the Union attending. After Commander-in-Chief Miller had called the session to order, the Rev. Father W. H. I. Reaney, national chaplain, pronounced the invocation. Henry B. F. McFarland, president of the board of district commissioners, welcomed the delegates and their comrades to Washington. Commander-in-Chief Miller responded to the welcoming address. The financial condition of the organization, Commander Miller said, was good, all bills having been paid, and a balance of \$2,400 remaining in bank. While it was not possible for the commander to report the precise membership of the United Spanish War Veterans, he said it approximated 45,000. Officers for the ensuing year were elected on Oct. 10 as follows: Commander-in-chief, Capt. Hamilton Ward, Buffalo, N.Y.; junior vice commander-in-chief, Capt. Charles W. Newton, Connecticut; judge advocate general, John Lewis Smith, District of Columbia; surgeon general, Dr. John O'Donoghue, Massachusetts; chaplain-in-chief, Father W. H. I. Reaney, chaplain, U.S.N.; chief of artillery, J. A. Walsh, Massachusetts. Oklahoma City, Okla., was selected as the place for holding the annual encampment of the organization in 1907.



A daughter was born to the wife of Chaplain Herbert Stanley Smith, 3d U.S. Inf., at Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 1. Comdr. A. L. Key, U.S.N., several weeks ago bought the residence, 1717 I street, Washington, D.C., which he is now having remodeled for his own use.

A daughter, Margaret Howard Naylor, was born to the wife of Capt. William K. Naylor, 9th Inf., U.S.A., at Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas Province, Luzon, Aug. 16.

Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bonaparte have engaged apartments at the Portland, Washington, D.C., for the coming season, and will not open a house, as was expected.

Miss Adine Putnam McGowan, daughter of the late Capt. C. I. McGowan, U.S.A., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Josiah R. Bailey, 1260 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Adams, wife of Lieut. Lewis M. Adams, U.S.A., will be with her parents, Col. O. L. Hein, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hein, in Washington, D.C., during her husband's stay in Cuba.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, will have with him as guests in Washington during the winter his sisters-in-law, Miss Lelia Walter and Mrs. Wadsworth, of Portland, Me.

Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craig have returned from passing the summer at Nantucket, and have taken rooms for the winter out at Woodley Inn, near Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Pettit, widow of Lieut. Col. J. S. Pettit, U.S.A., and family are settled for the winter at the Sheridan, Twenty-second street, between F street and Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. and Miss Barry, wife and daughter of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Chief of Staff, reached Washington on Oct. 9 after a two years' visit to Europe. Miss Barry spent most of her time in Dresden studying the violin.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week included the following: Lieut. C. S. Freeman and Ensign A. S. Kibbee, U.S.N.; Major J. A. Gaston, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gaston, and Coleman Nockolds, veterinarian, 1st U.S. Cav.

Major Alexander M. Davis, commissary, St. Louis, Mo., desires to acknowledge receipt of the following remittances to the fund for Thomas Wachenfeld: Capt. T. N. Horn, Art. Corps, \$5; Lieut. Col. Lotus Niles, Art. Corps, \$5; Major Robert W. Dowdy, U.S.A., retired, \$1.

Lieut. Col. G. R. Smith, deputy paymaster general, who has been on duty for some time in Denver as chief paymaster of the Department of the Colorado, left Denver this week for Boston, his new station. His departure was regretted by a large circle of friends. Major R. S. Smith succeeded him as chief paymaster, with Capt. F. D. Ely as his assistant.

Major J. H. Stine, president of the United States Historical Society and historian of the Army of the Potomac, died suddenly at his home in Washington, Oct. 10. Major Stine was about sixty-five years old. He participated in the parade of the Spanish war veterans on Tuesday, and it is believed that the exertion of marching was responsible for his death. He was a clerk in the Treasury Department.

Chief Btsn. Mate Henry Thompson, U.S.N., retired, who resides in Washington, D.C., is still full of patriotism. At sunrise and sunset each day, the American flag is run up on a staff in the yard of his home, while a phonograph in the parlor plays the "Star Spangled Banner." Having raised the flag, Thompson stands at attention until the strains have died away, regardless of the curious stares of his neighbors.

Col. Sir Howard Vincent, of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, gave a dinner in New York city Oct. 8 at the Hotel Astor to some of the officers of the 7th N.Y., who had engineered the recent rifle match between the English and 7th Regiment teams at Creedmoor. Sir Howard, in conjunction with the men of his team, followed the dinner with an informal reception in the small ball room of the hotel. The following officers of the 7th Regiment were present: Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Colonel Kipp, Major Fisk, Captains Maclean, Myers, Schuyler and Stotesbury, Captain Falls, Adjutant Wall and Lieutenant Uhl, besides Col. N. B. Thurston, of General Roe's staff.

An Army officer writes that he believes the finest sanatorium for tuberculosis patients in the United States is now the Agnes Memorial Sanatorium at Montclair, five miles to the east of Denver, Colo. It is a philanthropic institution and endowed by Mr. Lawrence C. Phipps, one of the steel millionaires, as a memorial to his mother, who died of consumption. The buildings cost \$250,000, the equipment, instruments, etc., \$50,000, and \$300,000 more was given as an endowment fund, making the total cost \$600,000. It is in charge of Dr. Holden, who was himself a sufferer from tuberculosis and recovered his health in Colorado. He takes a deep interest in Army affairs and has had several Army officers as patients who have been greatly benefited. It was visited recently by two officers of the Navy under orders from the Navy Department, which contemplates establishing a sanatorium for sailors suffering from pulmonary troubles. The architecture of the building is that of a Spanish mission. Extensive lawns and gardens and farms surround it, while the main range of the Rocky Mountains, twenty-five miles distant at the nearest point, can be seen for 150 miles. Its capacity is 130 patients. Dr. Holden has recently erected a wooden pavilion open on the south, near the Stone Sanatorium, and, it is stated, has gotten as effective results in the former at the cost of \$150 per room or patient as in the main Stone building, where the cost is \$2,000 per room. The liberal endowment makes the expenses of its patients very small.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., whose capital work on "Horses, Saddles and Bridles" first disclosed his skill as a writer, has given a new demonstration of it in "Old Army Sketches" (The Friedenwald Co., Baltimore, price \$1.25). This volume consists of ten capital and superbly illustrated short stories which, the author modestly explains, are presented without pretence of literary merit, but with the hope that, having much foundation in fact, "they may serve to illustrate some unique types of character and services encountered in the Old Army." We believe that the survivors of the Old Army will agree that General Carter's hope is abundantly realized in his work. He has not only recreated the life and atmosphere of the Old Army, but has pictured with rare fidelity and in true color the types of soldiers who made it famous. His stories are all clever. They are full of action, their characters are

portraits rather than imaginative creations, and to many a survivor of the scenes in which they move will seem like old acquaintances. Apart from their charm as portrayals of Army life in which humor, pathos, comedy and tragedy all play their part, these capital stories in one sense constitute a lofty tribute to the American private soldier from a gallant officer who knows him through and through.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Official despatches relating to movements of troops appear on page 172.

The Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Transport Thomas sailed Oct. 10; number of sick, 26; insane, 3; casuals, 73; general prisoners, 11; 6th U.S. Infantry, 733 enlisted men.

KNIGHT, in absence of Division Commander.

Governors Island, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1906.

Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Following for your information. Quote:

Fort Morgan, Ala., Oct. 4, 1906.

Military Secretary, Atlantic Division, Governors Island, N.Y. Arrived here this morning; ten men on sick report, three of them from injuries received during storm. Plenty of rations. A makeshift pump has been rigged and is now raising water from the wells. This is a temporary arrangement which may go to pieces at any time; the tank is gone, so no reserve supply of fresh water can be had; cisterns contain probably five days' supply of water. Sewerage system is entirely useless and very doubtful if it can be repaired by labor of troops. Have rigged temporary sinks over water for immediate use; kitchen garbage is being buried. The destruction of buildings is very great. Quartermaster storehouse containing clothing somewhat damaged, but clothing in good shape; fuel gone. Hospital badly damaged, at present using commanding officers' quarters for temporary hospital. Bakery gone; commanding officer is arranging to exchange flour for bread, equal weights, in Mobile, and ship bread here on quartermaster's steamer. All fire apparatus is gone and there is no water supply to use in case of fire. Civil engineer, Quartermaster Department, has been here two days; leaves for Washington to-night; his estimates as follows: Damage to buildings, etc., quartermaster department, about one hundred thousand dollars. Twenty-two buildings wholly destroyed; some of these are small temporary buildings. Four buildings, hospital, hospital sergeant quarters and two quarantine buildings badly damaged, but worth repairing; all other buildings need extensive repairs. Ordnance storehouse moved many yards; most of the stores can be saved. None of the guns seriously injured nor any great damage to emplacements. Searchlight zone. Primary stations, one has disappeared, one is toppled over, other damaged. Signal department, all overhead communication gone and wireless damaged. Post commander has gone energetically at work to putting things in shape as well as he can with means at hand.

MILLS, Inspector General.

WADE, Major General.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O. OCT. 11, WAR DEPT.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. Lea Feibiger, 3d Inf., acting inspector general.

Second Lieut. Robert C. Richardson, jr., 14th Cav., to West Point for duty.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Jennings, 13th Cav., having been found by retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement Oct. 11 is announced.

Contract Surg. J. D. Repp to Washington Barracks for duty.

Second Lieut. Robert W. Leshner, 3d Cav., will join his troop in Philippines.

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, J.A., relieved duty in Philippines Division, and to Chicago, Ill., report for duty as judge advocate of that department, vice Major Blanton Winslip, J.A., relieved.

Major Walter A. Bethel, J.A., Department of Luzon, assigned temporary duty as judge advocate, Philippines Division. Major Henry M. Morrow, J.A., relieved duty Department of the Colorado, and to Manila on Dec. 5 for duty as judge advocate Department of Luzon.

Capt. Clarence S. Nettles, acting judge advocate, to report to commanding general, Department of the Colorado, for duty as judge advocate of that department, instead of to duty in Department of Columbia.

Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., detailed acting judge advocate, and will proceed to Department of Columbia for duty as judge advocate of that department.

G.O. 165, OCT. 1, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Prohibits establishment of company exchanges or other undertakings not authorized by Army Regulations.

II. Publishes an executive order placing certain lands of Fort Robinson military reservation under the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

G.O. 168, OCT. 3, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, in addition to his present duties, will assume temporary command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major Albert S. McLenore, assistant adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., is appointed a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, vice Major Louis J. Magill, U.S. M.C., who has been detailed for duty in the Philippine Islands.

Par. 11, G.O. No. 124, July 28, 1905, W.D., is amended to read as follows:

11. Officers who have been examined for promotion and graduates of the special Service schools shall be excused from recitations and examinations in subjects successfully completed by them, but they shall not be excused from the practical part of any course. Officers so excused will devote the equivalent time to the study of other professional subjects designated by the commanding officer.

#### ARTILLERY CHANGES OF STATION.

G.O. 169, OCT. 4, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in stations of companies of Coast Artillery are hereby ordered, to take effect on or about March 31, 1907:

The 4th Co. from Jackson Barracks to Fort Du Pont, Del.

The 4th Co. from Jackson Barracks, La., to Fort Du Pont, Del.

The 8th Co. from Fort Morgan, Ala., to Fort Preble, Me.

The 11th Co. from Key West Barracks, Fla., to Fort Schuyler, N.Y.

The 1st Co. from Fort De Soto, Fla., to Fort Levett, Me.

The 7th Co. from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Fort Banks, Mass.

The 9th Co. from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Fort Warren, Mass.

The 5th Co. from Fort Screven, Ga., to Fort Williams, Me.

The 14th Co. from Fort Screven, Ga., to Fort Greble, R.I.

The 11th Co. from Fort Fremont, S.C., to Fort Adams, R.I.

The 102d Co. from Fort Caswell, N.C., to Fort Adams, R.I.

The 75th Co. from Fort Preble, Me., to Fort Morgan, Ala.

The 39th Co. from Fort McHenry, Md., to Fort De Soto, Fla.

The 80th Co. from Fort Schuyler, N.Y., to Key West Barracks, Fla.

The 76th Co. from Fort Banks, Mass., to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

The 77th Co. from Fort Warren, Mass., to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

The 74th Co. from Fort Williams, Me., to Fort Screven, Ga. The 72d Co. from Fort Greble, R.I., to Fort Screven, Ga. The 78th Co. from Fort Adams, R.I., to Fort Moultrie, S.C. The 79th Co. from Fort Adams, R.I., to Fort Caswell, N.C.

Upon the departure of the 117th Co. from Fort Fremont, and the 39th Co. from Fort McHenry, those posts will be turned over to the Engineer Department and all movable public property thereat will be disposed of by the accountable officers in accordance with instructions to be issued by the War Department. Ordnance sergeants will remain to care for the non-movable public property. Other non-commissioned staff officers will be transferred in accordance with special orders of the War Department to be issued subsequently.

With a view to permitting transfers among the enlisted men of the companies mentioned above, at posts where one or more companies are to be moved and others are to remain, commanding officers of Artillery districts are authorized to make mutual transfers between such companies. All such transfers will be reported to The Military Secretary of the Army not later than Feb. 15, 1907. If there are any enlisted men in the outgoing organizations mentioned above who desire to remain at their present stations, but who cannot be mutually transferred as indicated above, the commanding officers of such organizations will submit to the Military Secretary of the Army on or before Feb. 15, 1907, an application for authority to retain such men at their present stations, with a view to their subsequent transfer to one of the incoming organizations.

Artillery district commanders will submit to the Military Secretary of the Army on or about Sept. 30, 1907, the following report with respect to each company referred to herein:

a. Total number of individual enlisted men who have served in each company during the twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1905; the twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1906; the six months ending March 31, 1907, and the six months ending Sept. 30, 1907.

b. The total number of enlisted men discharged by expiration of service during the same periods.

c. The total number of desertions during the same periods.

d. The total number of re-enlistments in each company during the same periods.

CIRCULAR 50, SEPT. 30, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Pay for enlisted men employed on extra duty in the offices of Artillery district engineer and ordnance officers: The extra-duty pay for enlisted men employed on extra duty in the offices of Artillery district engineer and ordnance officers, referred to in General Orders, No. 115, War Dept., June 20, 1906, is thirty-five cents a day. To entitle an enlisted man to such extra-duty pay he must be detailed by name in orders issued in advance of his entry upon the extra duty reciting that the detail is for duty for not less than ten days. When so employed he will be mustered for the extra-duty pay on the muster rolls and the pay rolls of his organization. No payment of the extra-duty pay can be made to a soldier unless the rolls show that he has performed extra-duty for ten full days under the same detail, but it is not necessary that such service be rendered on consecutive days.

Where the exigencies of the service are such as to prevent the issuance of orders for details on extra duty in advance of the date of the assumption of the duty, such details should be confirmed in orders and will be effective from the date set forth in the confirmatory orders, which will show the actual date of the detail.

Details on extra duty which have been made in orders issued prior to the receipt of this order will be effective from the date set forth in such orders.

Enlisted men who are receiving or are entitled to twenty per centum increased pay for foreign service, as provided by law, are not entitled to extra-duty pay.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1878, enlisted men of the Signal Corps are not entitled to extra-duty pay unless payment thereof is directed by the Secretary of War.

2. State game and fish laws not operative on a military reservation.—The fish and game laws of a State are not operative on a military reservation over which the United States has acquired exclusive jurisdiction, and a warden or other State or local officer who persists in attempting to enforce those laws within the limits of such a reservation after having been ordered to desist therefrom should be removed from the reservation.

3. Gratuitous issue of trousers stripes to troops to whom the new pattern uniform (dress coat and olive drab uniform) has not been furnished.—General Orders, No. 81, War Dept., April 25, 1906, is construed in connection with General Orders, No. 202, War Dept., Dpe. 4, 1905, as authorizing the gratuitous issue when required to troops not yet furnished with the new pattern uniform of five pairs of trousers stripes in each enlistment.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 52, OCT. 3, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces the parcels-post convention between the United States of America and Denmark.

G.O. 24, OCT. 5, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

In accordance with Par. 3, Instruction of Coast Artillery, published in G.O. No. 155, W.D., c.s., the limiting dates of indoor and outdoor periods of instruction are designated as follows for the Artillery districts of the Atlantic Division:

Artillery Districts.	Indoor Period.		Outdoor Period.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
Dept. of the East.	Dec. 1	March 31	April 1	Nov. 30
Dept. of the Gulf.	June 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	May 31

By command of Major General Wade:

H. E. ROBINSON, Lieut. Col., Mil. Secy.

CIRCULAR 54, OCT. 5, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Artillery district commanders will at once report, through department headquarters, to these headquarters if any of the companies of their command are unable to hold their Artillery practice at their home stations, on account of danger from ricochet shots. If so, recommendations will be made at the nearest most suitable station, where such companies can be sent, and the dates between which such practice should be held.

Attention is invited to Pars. 45 and 46, Instruction of Coast Artillery, as published in G.O. No. 155, c.s., W.D., which provides that practice will, when practicable, be held with same caliber of pieces and kinds of carriages to which the companies are regularly assigned for drill and practice at their home stations.

By command of Major General Wade:

H. E. ROBINSON, Lieut. Col., Mil. Secy.

G.O. 69, SEPT. 30, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Co. B, Hospital Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be attached to the field hospital, No. 10, and will stand relieved from duty in this department and proceed at once to Newport News, Va., to supply the necessary enlisted personnel for the field hospital, No. 10, and of the ambulance company.

G.O. 70, OCT. 2, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Co. H, Signal Corps, reduced to fifty enlisted men, under command of 1st Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will proceed at once to Fort Omaha, Nebr., for duty.

G.O. 25, SEPT. 29, 1906, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The 11th Battalion, Field Art. (17th and 18th Batteries, Mountain Art.) will proceed immediately from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Newport News, Va., as part of expeditionary force to Cuba.

G.O. 18, SEPT. 26, 1906, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

The 7th Infantry will stand relieved from duty on Oct. 5, 1906, and on that date will proceed by rail to its new station in the Department of the Lakes, as follows: The headquarters, staff and band from Fort William Henry Harrison, the 1st Battalion from Fort Assiniboine, and the 2d Battalion from Fort Missoula, Mont., to Fort Wayne, Mich., and the 3d Bat-



station from Fort William Henry Harrison to Fort Brady, Mich.

A guard consisting of two officers, including Capt. Charles G. French, Q.M., 7th Inf., and forty enlisted men, will be left at Fort William Henry Harrison, and two officers and forty enlisted men at Fort Missoula, to care for those posts until the arrival of the new garrisons.

As soon as practicable after the return of the command from practice march, Companies L and M, 28th Inf., will stand relieved from duty at Fort Lincoln, N.D., and proceed by rail to Fort Snelling, Minn., for station.

A guard consisting of 2d Lieut. Will D. Wills, 28th Inf., and twenty enlisted men will be left at Fort Lincoln to care for the post until the arrival of the new garrison.

G.O. 19, OCT. 1, 1906, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA. Headquarters, band, Machine Gun Platoon and the 1st and 2d Battalions, 28th Inf., will proceed by rail to Newport News, Va., equipped for field service, not later than six p.m., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

G.O. 30, SEPT. 28, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

In compliance with the instructions from the War Department hereafter quoted, public reprimand is hereby given to 1st Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 12th Cav., for failure to promptly reply to official correspondence. Lieutenant Jacobs is reminded that he narrowly escaped trial by general court-martial for his neglect of duty, and it is hoped that the publicity given to this matter will be a warning to him throughout his future service:

#### "WAR DEPARTMENT.

"The Military Secretary's Office.

"Washington, Sept. 20, 1906.

"The Commanding General, Dept. of the Gulf.

"Sir:—Referring to the communication from \* \* \* of July 22, 1906, concerning an indebtedness of 1st Lieut. D. H. Jacobs, 12th Cav., which was referred to him by indorsement of this office, through Headquarters Department of the Gulf, July 26, 1906, for report and return of the papers, and which was transmitted to him by indorsement of the post commander, Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga., Aug. 2, 1906, and not reported upon by Lieutenant Jacobs until Aug. 20, 1906, I have the honor to communicate, for your information and guidance, the recommendation of the Chief of Staff and the instructions of the Acting Secretary of War, as follows:

"Sept. 18, 1906.

"Respectfully submitted to the Acting Secretary of War.

"Lieutenant Jacobs' explanation of his failure to give attention to this communication between Aug. 2 and 20 is not satisfactory, and it is further recommended that these papers be returned to the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, with instructions to bring Lieutenant Jacobs to trial for neglect of duty in failing to reply to official correspondence with reasonable promptness.

"J. F. BELL, Brigadier General, Chief of Staff."

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 19, 1906.

"Respectfully referred to the Military Secretary for action as recommended by the Chief of Staff in the preceding indorsement, with the qualification, however, that this officer shall not be brought to trial but shall be reprimanded in orders for his failure to promptly reply to official correspondence.

"ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, Acting Secretary of War."

"The explanation of Lieutenant Jacobs referred to as contained in his indorsement of Aug. 20, 1906, was as follows: "Respectfully returned, through military channels, with the information that the papers forwarded to me by one \* \* \* were mislaid through the carelessness of my servant, otherwise the communication should have been returned immediately. After careful search the papers were found to-day."

"Very respectfully,

"BENJAMIN ALVORD, Mil. Secy."

By command of Major General Wade:

MILLARD F. WALTZ, Major, Gen. Staff, Mil. Secy.

G.O. 31, OCT. 1, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Lieut. Col. Elijah W. Halford, deputy paymaster general, is relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department, and Capt. Preston Brown, paymaster, is announced as in charge of the office of Chief Paymaster of the Department.

G.O. 32, OCT. 2, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Announces that Major Gen. J. F. Wade, in compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department, dated July 31, 1906, relinquishes command of the Department of the Gulf.

G.O. 34, OCT. 3, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

This order gives instructions to the headquarters, band and two battalions, 17th Infantry, to be designated by the regimental commander, and the machine gun platoon of the regiment, to proceed from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Newport News, Va., for embarkation for duty with the expeditionary forces in Cuba.

G.O. 33, OCT. 2, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Announces that Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, in compliance with instructions from the War Department, dated June 29, 1906, assumes command of the Department of the Gulf.

G.O. 63, OCT. 3, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Col. John Van R. Hoff, assistant surgeon general, will stand relieved from duty as Chief Surgeon of the Department on Oct. 31, 1906.

G.O. 64, OCT. 4, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Major Charles R. Noyes, Military Secretary, will assume temporary charge of the office of the Chief Surgeon of the Department during the absence of the Chief Surgeon.

G.O. 46, OCT. 1, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Col. Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cav., having reported, is assigned to duty in the office of the Inspector General of the division.

G.O. 47, OCT. 3, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Under telegraphic notification from the War Department of Oct. 3, 1906, the undersigned hereby assumes temporary command of the Department of the Missouri.

A. W. GREELY, Major General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 48, OCT. 4, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Col. Frederick K. Ward, I.G.D., is announced as Inspector General of the Northern Division. He will relieve Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, I.G.D., who is assigned to duty as Assistant to the Inspector General of the division.

G.O. 18, SEPT. 22, 1906, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

Announces that on Nov. 1 the post and garrison schools will be established and conducted at all posts in this division and gives dates, etc.

G.O. 32, SEPT. 15, 1906, CAMP NEAR FORT D. A.

RUSSEL, WYO.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this division and camp, the same being hereby terminated and closed.

CONSTANT WILLIAMS, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.

G.O. 48, AUG. 29, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The detachment of 9th Infantry, now at Ligan, Bataan, guarding coal mines at that place, will proceed to Camp Daraga, Albay, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

#### GENERAL STAFF.

Major Francis J. Kernan and Capt. George W. Read, General Staff, will proceed via Tampa, Fla., to Havana, Cuba, for duty, and so much of Par. 58, S.O. 230, Sept. 29, 1906, W.D., as relates to Major Kernan and Captain Read is amended accordingly. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Capt. William Chamberlaine, General Staff, upon the expiration of his present leave, to repair to Washington from Fort Monroe for the purpose of consulting with the Chief of Artillery on the subject of the fire control system being installed in San Francisco Harbor, then proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for consultation with the C.O. of the Artillery subpost on the subject of the new field artillery equipment, and upon the completion of this duty to proceed to San Francisco, and report in person to the commanding general, Pacific Division, for duty as assistant to the chief of staff of that division. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, I.G. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Q.M., from temporary duty at Seattle, and will proceed to St. Louis, for temporary duty. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M., will repair to Washington for consultation with the Quartermaster General of the Army on business pertaining to the construction work in and about San Francisco, Cal., and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to San Francisco and assume the duties assigned to him. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Par. 5, S.O. No. 236, W.D., Oct. 5, 1906, relating to Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert Jennings, is revoked. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry M. Hanson will report to the depot Q.M., Washington, D.C., who will send him to Havana, Cuba, reporting upon arrival to Major Chauncey B. Baker, chief Q.M., expedition to Cuba, for duty. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

The Q.M. of Fort Assiniboine will assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, Q.M., who will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and assume charge of construction work at the latter post, relieving Capt. Henry C. Whitehead, 10th Cav., of that duty. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Warren A. Butler, Fort Sheridan, will be sent to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, for temporary duty. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert Jennings, Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent at once to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Orient C. Watts, San Francisco, will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving about Oct. 15, 1906. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William Elliott, C.S., is relieved from duty in this department and will comply with Par. 5, S.O. 125, c.s., W.D. (Oct. 2, D. Cal.)

Post Commissary Sergt. James McGrath, Chicago, will be sent to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Charles Walcott, Fort Gibbon, Alaska, upon relief will be sent to Chicago, Ill., for duty in his office. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John Brown, Fort Ward, Wash., will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Chester J. Stedman, asst. surg., now on duty with the 18th Battery, Field Art., upon arrival at Newport News, will return to his proper station, Fort Stevens, Ore. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Capt. William N. Bispham, asst. surg., is relieved from his present temporary duties and will return to his proper station at Fort Logan, Colo. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. James D. Heysinger, asst. surg., will repair to Washington for duty. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Capt. James B. Church, asst. surg., now with the 10th Cav., marching from Douglas, Wyo., to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty with headquarters band and two squadrons, 11th Cav., to accompany the latter command to Cuba. (Sept. 30, D. Mo.)

Capt. Jay R. Shook, asst. surg., now with the 30th Inf., marching from Fort Riley to Fort Crook, Neb., is relieved from duty with that command and will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty with headquarters, band and two squadrons, 11th Cavalry, to accompany the latter command to Cuba. (Sept. 30, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Edgar W. Miller, asst. surg., now with the 1st Squadron, 13th Cav., on a practice march from Fort Riley, is relieved from duty with that command and will proceed to Fort Omaha for duty with Co. I, Signal Corps, to accompany the latter command to Cuba. (Sept. 30, D. Mo.)

Contract Surg. Albert H. Eber, now at Santa Rita, Samar, will proceed to Camp Hayt, Samar, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Verdo B. Gregory, U.S.A., who has been granted a leave. (Aug. 30, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Wallace E. Sabin will proceed to Camp Connel, Samar, for duty. (Aug. 16, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Charles W. Johnson will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Aug. 18, D. Luzon.)

The sick leave granted Major William J. Wakeman, surg., is extended four months, and he is authorized to go beyond the sea. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, asst. surg., in addition to his present duties, is assigned to the command of Co. C, Hospital Corps, and will also report in person to the president of the Army Medical School at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for duty as instructor in Hospital Corps drill and first aid during the absence of Capt. Harry L. Gilchrist, asst. surg. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Richard P. Bell will proceed from Baltimore, Md., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, asst. surg., is extended two months. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, vice Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock, asst. surg., relieved. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Par. 12, S.O. 187, Aug. 9, 1906, W.D., relating to Contract Surg. John T. H. Slayter, is revoked. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. William H. Richardson upon arrival at Newport News will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

First Lieut. Compton Wilson, asst. surg., upon arrival at Tampa, Fla., will proceed at once to Newport News, for duty with the 27th Infantry. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

First Lieut. Chester J. Stedman, asst. surg., will report to the C.O., 11th Battalion, Field Art., to accompany that organization from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Newport News, Va., where upon arrival he will report to the Military Secretary, War Department, for instructions. (Sept. 29, D. Col.)

First Lieut. Robert L. Richards, asst. surg., will report to the C.O., 11th Battalion, Field Art., to accompany that organization from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Newport News, Va., as part of the expeditionary force to Cuba. (Sept. 29, D. Col.)

The operation of so much of Par. 14, S.O. 186, Aug. 8, 1906, W.D., as directs Capt. Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg., to proceed to the Philippine Islands for duty in the Philippines Division is suspended until further orders. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

Major Alfred E. Bradley, surg., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board to meet at Chicago, Ill., vice Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg., relieved. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

The C.O., Fort Lawton, Wash., will send Sergt. 1st Class Chester B. Leedom, H.C., now on temporary duty at that post, to his proper station, Fort Columbia. (Oct. 2, D. Col.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon completion of his examination for advancement, is granted 1st Lieut. Fred W. Palmer, asst. surg. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. Omar W. Pinkston, asst. surg., from temporary duty in the Department of California, and will report to the medical superintendent of the United States transport service in San Francisco, for duty. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

Par. 9, S.O. 236, Oct. 5, 1906, W.D., relating to Contract Surg. John T. H. Slayter, is revoked. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

Contr. Surg. Edward Bailey from further duty in the Philippines and will proceed at the expiration of his present leave to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

Contr. Surg. Charles L. Baker from further duty at Honolulu and will proceed at the expiration of his present leave to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Charles F. Eble, H.C., now at Seattle, Wash., will report at Fort Des Moines, Ia., for duty. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Herbert Sharmen, H.C., will report to

the Chief Surgeon of the department for temporary duty in his office. (Oct. 2, D. Mo.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Charles W. Kutz, C.E., from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, to take effect about Oct. 15, 1906, and will then proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty as instructor of practical military engineering and in command of the Military Academy Detachment of Engineers. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Major E. Evelyn Winslow and Capt. William J. Barden, C.E., are detailed as members of the board of officers, to consider the subject of the most suitable field equipment for engineer troops, vice Major William C. Langitt and Capt. Earl I. Brown, C.E., relieved. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. James B. Cavanaugh, C.E., by the Chief of Engineers, is extended fifteen days. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William M. Black, C.E., from further duty at Portland, Me., to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Francis W. Hopkins, now at Fort Dade, Fla., is assigned to duty at that post. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Bernard Jaeger will be sent to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 15, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Beaumont, Jr., Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, Cal. (Sept. 27, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. John E. Hemphill, Signal Corps, Seattle, Wash., will repair to Washington for consultation, and upon completion then proceed to Newport News, Va., for duty. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

The following promotions and reductions in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., made by the Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be sergeants: Corporal Joseph A. Dillon, and French Ammons, to date Oct. 1, 1906. To be corporals: First Class Privs. Michael J. Flanagan, Carl Brooker, William C. Robinson and Miles Wood, to date Oct. 1, 1906. (Oct. 1, Sig. Office.)

Announcement is made of the following promotion by the chief signal officer, Philippines Division: To be corporal: First Class Pvt. John Doreesch, Aug. 2, 1906. (Oct. 1, Sig. Office.)

First Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, Signal Corps, will proceed to Boston, Mass., for duty pertaining to fire control and will take station in Boston. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. FRANK WEST.

Leave for twelve days is granted 2d Lieut. Emory J. Pike, 2d Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Oct. 2, D.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

First Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, 5th Cav., is announced as on temporary duty with station in Denver, Colo. (Oct. 1, D. Colo.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for one month, up to and including Oct. 31, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, 6th Cav., Fort Meade. (Sept. 28, D. Mo.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav., Fort Meade. (Oct. 1, D. Mo.)

Major J. F. Reynolds Landis, 6th Cav., is detailed to take a course at the Army War College and will report Nov. 4. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 7th Cav., now on leave, is detailed temporarily as A.Q.M. will proceed to New York city for duty as an assistant. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Major John C. Gresham, 9th Cav., is detailed to take a course at the Army War College, and will report Nov. 1, 1906, for duty accordingly. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. John McClintock, 9th Cav., will report by letter to Major George H. Morgan, 9th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, for examination for promotion. He will proceed to Berlin, Germany, at such time as may be designated by the military attaché at that capital, who will conduct the examination under such instructions as he may receive from the board, and upon the completion of this duty Lieutenant McClintock will return to his station at Vienna, Austria. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 6, 1906, is granted Capt. Herman A. Sievert, 9th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (Oct. 3, D. Mo.)

Par. 1, S.O. 211, c.s., these headquarters, directing Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., to proceed from Fort Riley, Kas., to Omaha, Neb., is revoked. (Oct. 4, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, 9th Cav., was on Sept. 30 relieved as squadron Q.M. and C.S., 3d Squadron, and assigned to Troop I. On the same date 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Eisy, 9th Cav., was appointed squadron Q.M. and C.S. and assigned to 3d Squadron.

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Sick leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. George J. Oden, 10th Cav., Fort Washakie. (Oct. 2, D. Mo.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

First Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, 11th Cav., will report in person to Major Thomas H. Slaven, depot Q.M., Newport News, a., for duty as transport Q.M. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

First Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th Cav., A.Q.M., to report to the depot Q.M., New York city, for duty as transport Q.M. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 20, 1906, is granted Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav., Presidio of Monterey. (Sept. 29, D. Cal.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. F. CHASE.

First Lieut. Christian Briand, 15th Cav., will proceed to Washington Barracks, for observation and treatment. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav., now on leave, will proceed to Newport News and join his regiment. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., will proceed to New York city for medical treatment. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, 15th Cav., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Francis W. Griffin, A.C., is relieved from further duty with the 14th Battery, Field Art., and will join his proper company at Fort Hancock. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, A.C., is extended ten days. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William S. Wood, A.C. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Edward Kimmel, A.C., to proceed to Newport News, Va., and report to Major Thomas H. Slaven, depot Q.M. at the latter place, for duty as transport Q.M. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock, A.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Richard I. McKenney, A.C. (Oct. 8, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1906, is granted Quincy A. Gilmore, A.C. (Sept. 28, D. Mo.)

Major Warren P. Newcomb, A.C., acting inspector general, is relieved from duty in Washington as soon as his services can be spared, and will then proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the inspector general, Atlantic Division. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about Oct. 11, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. William Paterson, A.C. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell, A.C., is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will proceed to Newport News for duty as transport Q.M. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

Capt. Percy P. Bishop, A.C., is transferred from the 100th



Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. He will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty as district adjutant. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

The following transfers and assignments to duty of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: Col. Charles Morris from further duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Williams, Me., and assume command of the Artillery District of Portland. Col. William F. Stewart from further duty at Fort Williams, and will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and assume command of the Artillery District of Pensacola. Lieut. Col. John R. Williams to Key West Barracks, Fla., and assume command of the Artillery District of Key West. Capt. Wright Smith is transferred from the 113th Co., C.A., to the 24th Battery, F.A. He will join the battery to which transferred. Capt. Alfred M. Hunter is transferred from the 16th Co., C.A., to the 52d Co., C.A. He will join the company to which transferred. Capt. William W. Hamilton is transferred from the 74th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. First Lieut. Raymond H. Fenner is transferred from the 61st Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNEGLE.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 1st Inf. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

The leave granted Capt. Charles Miller, 3d Inf., is extended two months. (Sept. 27, Pac. D.)

First Lieut. Joseph C. Wilson, 3d Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, Military Secretary, president of retiring board at the Government Hospital for the Insane, D.C., for examination. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. E. MACKLIN.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, 4th Inf., is extended two months. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

Sick leave for four months from Aug. 17, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Hayes, 4th Inf. (Oct. 1, N.D.)

First Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, 4th Inf., now at Fort Thomas, will join his company (A) at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Sept. 29, D. Lakes.)

Cos. A and C, 4th Inf., are relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will proceed at once to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for station. Major Henry I. Raymond, surg., will accompany the command and upon completion of his duty return to his proper station at Columbus Barracks. (Oct. 1, D. Lakes.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and join his company. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th Inf., Fort William Henry Harrison. (Sept. 24, N.D.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. Pickens E. Woodson, 8th Inf., now on duty constructing the military telegraph line between Camp Hayt and Borongan, Samar, will upon completion of this line assist in building a telegraph line from Camp Menicke, Samar, to Magtalon, Samar. (Aug. 21, D.V.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. EDGAR B. ROBERTSON.

Col. Herbert S. Foster, 9th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service on Oct. 6, 1906, is announced. Colonel Foster will proceed to his home. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Leave for one month, effective Oct. 10, 1906, is granted Capt. G. H. Davis, 12th Inf. (Oct. 5, D.E.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

First Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th Inf., will proceed from Auburn to Puyallup, Wash., for station, on duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (Oct. 2, D. Col.)

Second Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Inf., will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Portland, Ore., and assume temporary charge of the recruiting office in that city during the illness of Capt. John A. Payne, U.S.A., retired. (Sept. 26, D. Col.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

The leave granted Major Willis T. May, 15th Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. John W. Hyatt, 16th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 4, 1906. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf., with permission to go beyond the sea. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

##### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

The following transfers of officers were made in the 21st Infantry on Aug. 29: First Lieut. Walter Harvey from Co. C to A; 1st Lieut. Milosh R. Hilgard from Co. B to C; 1st Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton, 16th Inf., unassigned, was on Aug. 29 assigned to Co. B, and 2d Lieut. William Watts Rose, 16th Inf., unassigned, was assigned to Co. K.

##### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Second Lieut. Edmund L. Bull, 22d Inf., Fort McDowell, Cal., is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will proceed without delay to Yuma, Arizona Territory, relieving 1st Lieut. Solomon B. West, 22d Inf., who will return to his proper station, Fort McDowell. (Sept. 24, D. Cal.)

##### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 20, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. George C. Lawrason, 25th Inf. (Sept. 19, D.T.)

##### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

First Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberck, jr., 29th Inf., will proceed from Fort Douglas to Denver for duty with a view to appointment as aide to the department commander. (Oct. 1, D. Colo.)

##### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf., is assigned to temporary duty at these headquarters with station at Omaha, Neb. (Oct. 2, D. Mo.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted Major George B. Duncan, Philippine Scouts, is still further extended twenty days. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts will be made on Aug. 8: Second Lieut. Peter Courtney, from the 21st Co. to the 15th Co.; 2d Lieut. Taylor A. Nichols from the 15th Co. to the 21st Co.

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Eli D. Hoyle, A.C., Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., Capt. Walter M. Whitman, Q.M.D., is appointed to meet at Fort Riley to take into consideration a suitable feed box for use in permanent stables.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at the Government Hospital for the Insane, D.C., for the examination of 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Wilson, 3d Inf. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, Military Secretary; Major William H. Arthur, surg.; James D. Glennan, surg.; John T. Knight, Q.M.; William H. Hart, C.S., and 2d Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav., recorder. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Revere, Mass., Oct. 15, 1906, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Robert M. Paxton, 33d Co., C.A., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Major C. P. Townsley, A.C.; Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, A.C., and 1st Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, A.C. (Oct. 10, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Watertown, N.Y.,

on Oct. 16, 1906, to report upon a tract of land in the County of Jefferson, N.Y., known as Pine Plains, with a view of determining the availability of the tract for future use as a camp of concentration for the Regular Army and militia. Detail for the board: Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.; Col. Philip F. Harvey, Med. Dept.; Lieut. Col. Charles L. Hodges, 23d Inf.; Major Isaac W. Littell, Q.M.D.; Major Edward E. Gavie, A.C.; Capt. William H. Jordan, jr., 12th Inf., recorder. (Oct. 10, A.D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

Major John P. Morrison, 13th Inf., is transferred to the 20th Inf. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: First Lieut. George K. Wilson from the 5th Inf. to the 11th Inf. (Oct. 15, W.D.)

#### EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, for examination for promotion: Capt. Guy Carleton, 13th Cav.; Thomas B. Dugan, 12th Cav.; Alvarado M. Fuller, 9th Cav.; John B. McDonald, Q.M. (Cavalry); Lester W. Cornish, 9th Cav.; Tyree B. Rivers, 4th Cav. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

The following officers will report to Major Henry Kirby, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, jr., 16th Inf.; Clement A. Trott, 5th Inf.; Wilson B. Burt, 5th Inf.; Walter S. Brown, 10th Inf.; Josiah C. Minus, 10th Inf.; Frederick W. Bundel, 25th Inf.; Laurence Halstead, 13th Inf.; Charles W. Van Dusen, 4th Inf.; James Hanson, 14th Inf.; and William T. Merry, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John E. Green, 25th Inf.; Frank W. Dawson, 29th Inf.; George F. Brady, 14th Inf.; Daniel A. Nolan, 5th Inf.; Benjamin D. Foulis, 17th Inf.; Roy W. Ashbrook, 17th Inf.; Ralph H. Leavitt, 28th Inf.; Goodwin Compton, 26th Inf.; Laurence M. Purcell, 26th Inf.; Clarence H. Farnham, 29th Inf.; Harry S. Adams, 23d Inf. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

The following officers will report in person to Major George S. Young, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: Capt. Charles P. George, 16th Inf.; Benjamin M. Pursell, paymaster (Infantry); Fielder M. M. Beall, 3d Inf.; Maury Nichols, 3d Inf.; Zebulon B. Vance, 11th Inf.; and Joseph P. O'Neil, 25th Inf. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

The following officers will report in person to Major George H. Morgan, 9th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kan., for examination for promotion: First Lieut. James D. Stifford, 1st Cav.; Paul T. Hayne, jr., 14th Cav.; Edward A. Tilgus, 5th Cav.; William L. Luhn, 5th Cav.; Wallace M. Craigie, 1st Cav.; Samuel Van Leer, 15th Cav.; Hugh B. Myers, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Guy Kent, 1st Cav.; Copley Enos, 1st Cav.; Emory J. Pike, 2d Cav.; Alden M. Graham, 1st Cav.; Robert L. Collins, 2d Cav.; Clifton R. Norton, 15th Cav.; Eugene J. Ely, 15th Cav.; Charles R. Mayo, 12th Cav.; Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav.; Rawson Warren, 11th Cav.; John H. Read, jr., 14th Cav.; Clarence A. Stott, 12th Cav.; Mary O'Connor, 10th Cav.; Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav.; Rodman Butler, 6th Cav.; Clarence Lininger, 1st Cav. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Matthew A. Balson, retired, is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Portland, Me., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Leave from Oct. 10 to 12, 1906, both dates inclusive, is granted William P. Huxford, retired, recruiting officer. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Sergt. Charles Harding, H.C., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. He will repair to his home. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Miller, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Color Sergt. William Lehman, 4th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed on the retired list. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Alvin Arnold, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Richard L. Williams upon the receipt of this order will be placed on the retired list. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

First Sergt. Robert Wilson, Co. L, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

Sergt. Jackson M. Harvell, Military Academy Detachment of Engineers, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry Luge will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Col. Frank West, 7th Cav., promoted to colonel, rank Oct. 1, 1906, assigned to 2d Cav.

Lieut. Col. George F. Chase, 12th Cav., promoted to colonel, rank Oct. 2, 1906, assigned to 15th Cav.

Major John F. Guilfoyle, Cavalry (unassigned), promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Oct. 1, 1906, assigned to 7th Cav.

Major Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Oct. 1, 1906, assigned to 9th Cav.

Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Oct. 2, 1906, assigned to 12th Cav.

Capt. Charles J. Stevens, 2d Cav., promoted to major, rank Oct. 1, 1906, assigned to 5th Cav.

Colonel West, Lieutenant Colonels Guilfoyle and Watts, and Major Stevens will proceed to join the regiments to which they have been assigned. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf., promoted to major, rank Aug. 7, 1906, assigned to 13th Inf.

Capt. William P. Burnham, 9th Inf., promoted to major, rank Aug. 20, 1906, assigned to 20th Inf.

Capt. James M. Arrasmith, 18th Inf., promoted to major, rank Sept. 11, 1906, assigned to 15th Inf.

Major Perkins and Burnham will join the regiments to which they have been assigned. Major Arrasmith is relieved from further duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will join the regiment to which assigned. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Col. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf., promoted to colonel, rank Oct. 6, 1906, assigned to 9th Infantry.

Major William C. Butler, 29th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Oct. 6, 1906, assigned to 9th Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Butler upon the expiration of his present leave will join the regiment to which he is assigned. (Oct. 10, W.D.)

#### FIELD SERVICE, PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Jesse M. Lee, commanding the U.S. troops in the field on the Island of Leyte, P.I., under date of Camp Bumpus, Aug. 15 last, issued instructions to Col. George P. Borden, 24th U.S. Inf., in charge of troops in the field, in which he said in part:

"For field operations and for administrative purposes connected therewith the northern half of Leyte will be divided into three districts.

"First District—Capt. Albert Laws, 24th Inf., with headquarters at Jaro, with the following stations and troops: Co. G, 24th Inf.; Jaro; 36th Co., P.S., Tunga.

"Second District—Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf., with headquarters at Burauen and troops distributed as follows: Burauen, Co. E, 8th Inf.; Tolosa, Platoon Co. C, 8th Inf.; Dagami, 2d Battalion, 16th Inf.; Tabontaban, Cos. E and M, 24th Inf.; Burauen, Cos. A, B and H, 8th Inf., 6th Co., P.S.; Julita, Co. D, 8th Inf.; Dulag, Co. F, 8th Inf., platoon Co. C, 8th Inf.; LaPaz, 1st Battalion, 18th Inf., with detachments at, at least to receive and forward supplies: Abuyog, Cos. G and H, 21st Inf.

"Third District—Capt. William R. Dashiell, 24th Inf., with headquarters at Ormoc and troops as follows: Albura, detachment Co. L, 24th Inf.; Baybay, detachment Co. C, 24th Inf.

"3. Col. George P. Borden, 24th Inf., is in general charge of operations of all field work in Leyte, with headquarters and base at Camp Bumpus.

"Skirmishes and fights will be reported by wire and followed by full written report accompanied by rough sketches when practicable.

"7. The instructions of the division commander requires that a column taking the field for a scout beyond supporting distance from other troops be not less than 100 strong and accompanied by a medical officer. No column will take the field for even a short reconnaissance near other troops unless it is strong enough to crush a command of 100 armed Pulajanes. Native troops will not be sent into the field unaccompanied by Regulars.

"The Army has been called upon in this instance by the civil government in pursuance to instructions from the President and with request that it capture or kill all organized enemies of the government who are up in arms. It is particularly desired that all leaders and arms be captured.

"The troops will conduct themselves humanely and every possible protection will be given the law-abiding citizens, but where the enemy is found he must be captured or killed by any lawful means known to civilized war.

"Troops are warned to keep at a distance any groups of natives representing themselves as friends, until their true purpose is positively known and every precaution must be taken to avoid the needless loss of life of a single soldier or of his arms. The loss of the latter will probably mean the loss of several soldiers before the arms are recaptured.

"District commanders will keep themselves in touch with all troops, operations and conditions in their districts and they will by personal instructions to their subordinates see that a vigorous campaign is conducted until every leader and arm is captured.

"All officers must use tact and judgment in dealing with civil officials. It must be understood that civil law is still operative and paramount.

"A hearty co-operation must be maintained with all civil institutions, as ultimate success can only be obtained by such co-operation.

"From all battalion posts in the 2d District a strong column of 100 men will be kept constantly in the field. Such a column will be sent out for ten days or more and immediately upon its return a second column will be sent out.

"Colonel Taylor has directed that where Constabulary are stationed at battalion posts one-half the force accompany each column in the field.

"At all posts columns will be sent into the field as often as conditions permit provided a sufficient force is available.

"13. Prisoners will be turned over to a Constabulary officer where practicable, otherwise they will be turned over to the presidente of some garrisoned town."

#### BASE OF OPERATIONS, NEWPORT NEWS.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., commanding the U.S. forces at base of operations at Newport News, Va., under date of Oct. 3, announces that he assumed command of the camp and appointed the following staff:

First Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., A.D.C., Military Secretary.

Major T. H. Slavens, Q.M., Chief Q.M. and in charge of depot.

Capt. Carl A. Martin, Q.M., Assistant to Chief Q.M. and in charge of camp and corral.

Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, Q.M., Assistant to Chief Q.M. and in charge of water transportation.

Capt. F. J. Koester, C.S., Chief Commissary and in charge of depot.

Capt. W. H. Tschappat, O.D., Chief Ordnance Officer.

Offices of Base Commander, Chief of Staff, Military Secretary, Chief Commissary and Chief Ordnance Officer: Darling Bldg., 2609 Washington avenue, Newport News, Va.

Office of Chief Quartermaster: Near the Casino, Newport News.

Office of the Camp Quartermaster: Near railroad siding at camp.

Regiments ordered to encamp will detain near camp. Only such impedimenta as is needed in camp, including rations, mess utensils and field ranges, will be removed from the cars. Tentage will not be removed. The other impedimenta will be left in the freight cars, which will be sent and taken to the railroad yards to await the embarkation of the regiment. Regimental and battalion quartermasters will see that a list of the cars, markings and numbers are retained by them and a copy of same promptly furnished the camp quartermaster, Captain Martin, or his assistant. All animals will be detained, use being made of all available means to detain promptly. All baggage and express cars must be unloaded. When they contain impedimenta not needed in camp it will be reloaded in freight cars for storage.

The headquarters and the 1st and 2d Squadrons of the 15th U.S. Cavalry, and the 2d Battalion of the 28th U.S. Infantry, will embark on the S.S. Panama. Orders will issue later for the embarkation, on other transports, of the horses, mules and wagons belonging to these organizations, with details in charge thereof. (Oct. 6, Newport News.)

The headquarters, band, 1st and 2d Batteries, 17th Inf., and Field Hospital No. 10 (Co. B, Hospital Corps) will embark on the S.S. Monterey from the south side of pier No. 4. (Oct. 7, Newport News.)

The attention of all concerned is invited to the fact that ample fresh water will be provided for drinking and cooking purposes on the chartered transports, but that for washing purposes fresh water cannot be furnished. Salt water will be used for washing purposes and salt water soap will be provided. To carefully guard the fresh water supply commanding officers of transports will place a guard over fresh water faucets with orders to see that none is wasted or used for washing purposes. (Oct. 8, Newport News.)

The headquarters, band, 1st and 2d Battalions, 27th Inf., will embark Oct. 8 on the S.S. Seneca. (Oct. 8, Newport News.)

The wagon transportation belonging to the 2d Battalion of Engineers, 15th Cavalry, 5th Infantry and 28th Infantry will be embarked on the S.S. Paloma, Oct. 8, 1906. (Oct. 8, Newport News.)

The 2d Battalion and Machine Gun Platoon, 11th U.S. Inf., and Field Hospital No. 2 will embark, Oct. 9, on the S.S. Admiral Sampson. (Oct. 9, Newport News.)

The 11th Battalion, F.A. (17th and 18th Mountain Batteries), and Co. I, Signal Corps, will embark on the S.S. Admiral Schley. (Oct. 9, Newport News.)

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Arrived at Honolulu Sept. 28.

INGALLS—Sailed from Manila Sept. 8 for New York. Arrived at Port Said, Egypt, Oct. 10.

DIX—At Seattle.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila Oct. 3 for New York.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Sept. 20 for San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—At Manila. To sail for New York when required.

MEADE—Sailed from Manila Sept. 8 for New York. Arrived at Port Said Oct. 10.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At Honolulu Oct. 6.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 29.

SUMNER—Sailed from Havana Oct. 8 for Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila Oct. 10 for San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Arrived Tacoma Aug. 26.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. At Manila.

#### DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

Sailing from San Francisco Sailing from Manila.

SHERMAN ..... Oct. 15 SHERMAN ..... Nov. 20

LOGAN ..... Nov. 5 LOGAN ..... Dec. 15

THOMAS (or BUFORD) Dec. 5 THOMAS (or BUFORD) ..... Jan. 15

SHERMAN ..... Jan. 5 SHERMAN ..... Feb. 15

LOGAN ..... Feb. 5 SHERMAN ..... March 15

THOMAS (or BUFORD) ..... LOGAN ..... March 15

..... March 5 THOMAS (or BUFORD) ..... April 15

SHERMAN ..... April 5 ..... April 15

LOGAN ..... May 5 SHERMAN ..... May 15

THOMAS (or BUFORD) ..... LOGAN ..... June 15

..... June 5



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2D LIEUT. OF ARTILLERY, date 1901, wishes transfer to Infantry. M. M., care Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. City.

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The Judge Advocate General of the Army has rendered an opinion, which has been approved by the Acting Secretary of War, on the right of a department commander to extend leaves of absence for a period greater than two months. The case in point was that of Lieut. I. F. Costello, of the Philippine Scouts, who was granted leave for one month and fifteen days from Jan. 19. Subsequently his leave was extended thirty days, in a telegram from his department commander. The Judge Advocate General said: "The Army Regulations authorize the commander of a territorial department to grant leaves for two months or extend to that period a leave already granted. In this case the original leave was within the authority of the commander, while the telegraphic order, which purported to extend the leave for thirty days, exceeded the authority of the department commander and did not operate to extend the leave period granted beyond the period specified in Paragraph 51 of the Army Regulations."

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1906.

## THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The Cuban situation has remained practically unchanged during the past week. The troops of the First Expeditionary Brigade have been embarking throughout the week from Newport News, Va., and at the present time all of the organizations have left for Havana. The official despatches received by the War Department of the arrival of the troops at Newport News, Va., and Tampa, Fla., and of their embarkation for Cuba are given elsewhere.

Affairs in Cuba have quieted down considerably during the past two weeks. Secretary Taft will sail from Havana for the United States on board the battleship Louisiana on Oct. 13. Judge Charles E. Magoon, the new civil Governor of Cuba, reached Havana this week and has assumed charge there of his new duties as provisional governor. It is understood that there will be no elections in Cuba until next spring, and it is therefore safe to say that the American troops and marines will remain on duty in the island until many months after that time. It now seems probable that it will be necessary to maintain a military force in Cuba for about a year.

The War Department was informed by cable from Secretary Taft on Oct. 11 that Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, was to be given command of the military forces in Cuba, and Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, who has been in Cuba, with the Secretary, will return to this country, leaving Havana on Oct. 13 with Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon. While the War Department has not been officially informed as to the reasons which actuated the Secretary of War in relieving General Funston and placing General Bell in command of the troops in Cuba, credence is given to the press despatches which state that the change was made because of General Funston's unpopularity with some of the unscrupulous, but at present influential leaders of the insurrectionary party in the island. There is absolutely no reflection on General Funston in the fact that he has been relieved in Cuba. While serving in the Cuban Revolutionary army prior to the Spanish-American War, General Funston incurred the enmity of some of the revolutionary officers by protesting against the killing of a number of Spanish soldiers who had surrendered to him in good faith and for whose safety he felt responsible. But the Cubans, notwithstanding his protest, put the Spanish prisoners to death, and then General Funston did not hesitate to speak his mind freely and resigned his commission in the Cuban army. It is believed that this incident is responsible for the decision of the Secretary of War to bring General Funston back to the United States with him and to place General Bell in command of the army of occupation.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department will have supervision over Cuban affairs during the period of American intervention, and until the Cubans are again placed in control and given another chance to govern themselves. Capt. Frank McIntyre, assistant chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, has been in Cuba with the Secretary of War and will return with him on Oct. 13. Col. Clarence Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who has been at Fort Bayard, N.M., for several months, has entirely recovered his health and is expected to return to the War Department soon and resume his duties there. The situation in Cuba will be carefully explained to Colonel Edwards by Captain McIntyre.

The marines in Cuba, under the command of Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, were this week formally transferred to the control of the War Department, and during the period of their service in Cuba they will be amenable to the Articles of War of the Army. This is in accordance with well-established precedent.

The necessity for so many ships of the battleship type in the waters of Cuba no longer exists. The Secretary of War some days ago notified the Navy Department that it was no longer necessary to keep the battleships in the harbor of Havana, but he did not advocate



any immediate reduction in the force of smaller vessels at the other Cuban ports.

There is no talk whatever at the War Department of the organization of another military expedition for Cuban service. The fact that the insurgent forces in Cuba are well satisfied with the arrangement made by Secretary Taft for the establishment of a provisional government and for fair elections next spring is an indication that there will be little or no actual fighting in Cuba unless the conditions there materially change. Of course it is to be expected that there will be, from time to time, sporadic outbreaks in different parts of the island by lawless bands, but any organized attempt to overthrow the provisional government established by this country is not looked for. It is true that there has been organized on paper a second and a third expedition for Cuba, and the troops constituting these expeditions have been notified of the fact, but no one in authority at the War Department believes for an instant now that it will be necessary to use these troops in Cuba.

The War Department has been informed of the battalions and squadrons of Infantry and Cavalry, respectively, selected to go to Cuba as the First Expeditionary Brigade. It will be recalled that while the War Department selected the organizations to make up the first expedition, the choosing of the two squadrons and two battalions from these organizations was left to the commanding officers of the regiments. The headquarters and 2d and 3d Battalions of the 5th Infantry, from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., sailed on the Sumner from New York city Oct. 2, and arrived at Havana in the evening of Oct. 6. The headquarters and 1st and 2d Battalions of the 11th Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., left their station Oct. 4, and arrived at Newport News, Va., Oct. 9. The 2d Battalion sailed the same day at 6:10 p.m., on the Admiral Sampson for Havana, but the headquarters and 1st Battalion did not sail until Oct. 10, on the City of Washington. The headquarters and 1st and 2d Battalions of the 17th Infantry from Fort McPherson, Ga., left their station Oct. 4, arrived Newport News, Va., Oct. 5, and sailed for Havana on the Monterey on Oct. 8. The headquarters and 1st and 2d Battalions of the 27th Infantry, from Fort Sheridan, Ill., left their station Oct. 3, and sailed on the Seneca from Newport News on Oct. 8. The 1st and 2d Battalions only of the 28th Infantry, from Fort Snelling, Minn., left their station Oct. 2, and sailed from Newport News Oct. 8 and 7, respectively, on the Niagara and Panama, for Havana. The headquarters, 2d and 3d Squadrons of the 11th Cavalry, from Fort Des Moines, Ia., left their station Oct. 5, arrived at Newport News Oct. 8, and sailed on Oct. 11. The headquarters, 1st and 3d Squadrons of the 15th Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., left their station Oct. 4, arrived at Newport News Oct. 6, sailed from there for Havana on the Panama on Oct. 7. The 14th Battery of Field Artillery from Fort Sheridan, Ill., left their station Oct. 3 and sailed from Tampa, Fla., on the Andes for Havana on Oct. 9. The 17th and 18th Mountain Batteries of Artillery left Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for Newport News on Oct. 1, arrived Oct. 9 and sailed on Oct. 10 for Havana on the Admiral Schley. The 2d Battalion of Engineers from Washington Barracks, D.C., sailed from New York city on the Sumner on Oct. 2. Signal Corps, Company I, from Fort Omaha, Neb., left their station Oct. 3, arrived Newport News Oct. 6; a detachment from Co. G, Signal Corps, from Fort Wood, N.Y., arrived at Newport News Oct. 5. Companies A and B, of the Hospital Corps, from Washington Barracks and San Francisco, respectively, sailed from Newport News Oct. 8 on the Monterey. On Oct. 11 the War Department had been advised of the arrival at Havana of the Sumner with the two battalions of the 5th Infantry and the 2d Battalion of Engineers; and of the Panama, on Oct. 10, with the headquarters and the two battalions of the 15th Cavalry and one battalion and headquarters of the 28th Infantry.

#### THE GENERAL STAFF SYSTEM.

While the military re-occupation of Cuba by the United States happily does not seem likely to require any considerable operations of actual war, it has already demonstrated the practical value of the general staff system now established in the United States Army. As the Acting Secretary of War said to our representative in Washington this week: "We cannot now see how we ever did without an Army General Staff. It is an interesting fact that over a year ago, long before there were any indications in Cuba of an insurrection, the Third Division of the General Staff prepared plans for the military occupation of Cuba by the United States. When the President last August indicated to the War Department that the unsettled condition of affairs in Cuba might lead to military occupation by this country it was only necessary for the General Staff to take out of a certain pigeon hole the plans made a year ago for the sending of an army to the island. These plans provided that Newport News, Va., should be the place of embarkation, laid down certain specific rules for the gathering of supplies and their shipment to Newport News, provided for the chartering by this Government of steamships as transports and, in fact, the plan was comprehensive and one which has stood the War Department in most excellent stead. When it actually developed that this country would have to send an army to Cuba the whole plan was thoroughly discussed by the War Department General Staff, and so well were the details worked out at the time the Third Division had Cuba under consideration that it was not necessary ma-

terially to change the scheme outlined over a year ago."

The General Staff of our Army has been in existence a little more than three and a half years, and in that time it has performed a great deal of work of which the public has, for prudential reasons, been kept in ignorance. The real value of that work can, of course, be tested only in the sullen fires of war, but its worth may be ascertained in some degree in the novel and, let us hope bloodless, task which our Government has most reluctantly undertaken in Cuba.

Ever since the General Staff was established its personnel has been of the highest order as to the character, ability and zeal of its members, and it has enjoyed the advantage of having had at its head, as Chief of Staff, three veteran officers—Young, Chaffee and Bates—whose experience in active service, extending from the Civil War to the campaigns in Cuba and the Philippines, must have been invaluable in shaping the staff organization to the needs which it is designed to supply. The present Chief of Staff is a soldier of a younger school, but his ability as a field officer was splendidly demonstrated in the Philippines, and his services there, together with his broad and thorough military education, specially qualify him for the duties of his present post. General Bell's associates on the General Staff are all officers of the best type, and most of them have had field service and are familiar with the manifold problems of army administration. We believe, therefore, that if the general staff system should break down, or if it should prove inadequate to the work that would be required of it in time of war, it would be the fault, not of the personnel, but of the system itself.

For notwithstanding its efficiency in the Prussian army, where it was created by Von Moltke, in the war with Austria in 1866, and its equally successful operation in the German army in the war with France in 1870-71, the fact remains that the general staff system, so far as other nations are concerned, is still on trial. The Japanese General Staff, patterned almost exactly after the German and organized and instructed by an experienced German officer, proved highly efficient in the war with Russia, but it can hardly be said to have proved infallible. The movements of the Japanese armies in Korea and Manchuria were controlled by orders transmitted by the General Staff to corps commanders in the field, who were charged with the execution of important projects of strategy but left free from all cause for worry concerning their transport, commissary and other supply departments. The work of those departments was admirable and proved that so far as they were concerned the general staff system was of almost inestimable value. On the other hand, however, it happened more than once that after a battle was won and the enemy had been fought to a stand-still the Japanese failed to take full advantage of the victory by a bold stroke of military genius which should add demoralization to defeat for the Russians. If, as certain foreign observers believe, this failure to improve the advantage was due to the suppression of individualism and initiative by the influence of the general staff system, it will be seen that here is disclosed a serious weakness in that system for which its excellence in other respects can afford no proper compensation. It is held, moreover, that even in Germany, where it received its inspiration and has been most highly developed, this system tends toward automatism and the suppression of initiative. The London Army and Navy Gazette, for example, states that observers at the recent German maneuvers "noticed that the troops were employed in close formations and without the concealment necessary in modern war which would seem to suggest some failure of the staff to break through the bonds of the great tradition."

We do not believe that the tendency—if it is a tendency—of the general staff system toward the suppression of the invaluable qualities of individualism, independence and initiative in German or Japanese troops will make any serious headway among those of the United States. Whether it be a virtue or a vice, it is nevertheless a trait of the American soldier that he thinks and acts for himself in the face of the enemy, and the record shows that his judgment in such emergencies is almost invariably sound. His citizenship, habit and training all encourage him to realize his individual responsibility and act upon it. There need be no fear that the method and influence of the general staff system will transform him into an automaton in uniform. To use the vernacular, "he isn't built that way." Our interest in the General Staff is largely with respect to its efficiency in co-ordinating the various supply departments of the Army, and if the situation in Cuba shall require the sending of 10,000 or 20,000 American troops to the island we shall see to what extent the system has benefited the military organization. The operations now in progress indicate that much has been done to insure prompt and concerted action among the various departments in case of emergency, and it will doubtless be discovered that in some respects the system is capable of still further improvement.

Meanwhile it is interesting to observe that Great Britain, following the lead of Germany, France, Austria, Japan, the United States and China, has at last established a General Staff as a part of the extensive military reorganization in which she is now engaged. The organization, purpose and method of the British General Staff are carefully described in the official order published elsewhere in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and will repay a careful study. It is explained that the present scheme is tentative only, but it will be recognized as an important step in the reorganization of the British military establishment which, if properly administered, should be productive of results of the highest value.

It is gratifying to observe the growth, in the religious newspapers of the country, of a kindlier feeling toward our military services. The murder of Lieut. Edward C. Bolton, 17th U.S. Infantry, in the island of Mindanao a few months ago by treacherous Moros whom he had repeatedly befriended and with whom he mingled unarmed, was made the text for a lofty tribute to the lamented officer and the Army, which appeared in one of the religious journals of the South. And now, apropos of the grave disorder in Cuba, Zion's Herald awards the following just and generous testimonial to the United States Marine Corps: "In the present crisis in Cuba it was the marines who were pushed to the front to take the first knocks in the campaign, if a campaign eventuates. The motto of the corps, 'Semper paratus,' has been borne out in action many times in the history of the United States. The sneer as to 'horse marines' has recoiled upon its perpetrators. With their howitzers for use on landing, the marines approximate the uses of light Field Artillery, and as an expeditionary force are the handiest men in the employ of the United States. It is no disparagement to the gallant bluejackets behind the grim guns on the battleships, or to the Regulars who finally tramp in to finish up the bloody business of war, to say that the marines, who are regarded by their critics as neither 'fish, flesh nor good herring,' constitute a corps of capital amphibious soldiery; and if they cannot pass a weather earing, or clew up and furl a to-gallant sail, are 'ever faithful' to every duty required of them—on deck ready for any service, and equal to any call upon them, from chasing burglars in a navy yard to standing off Boxers from the walls of Peking."

As a result of the numerous promotions recently made in the Artillery Corps many transfers of high ranking officers have been ordered by the War Department. Lieut. Col. H. L. Harris, recently promoted to lieutenant colonel, will remain at Fort Hancock, N.J. Col. J. A. Lundeen, who as a lieutenant colonel was detailed in the Inspector General's Department, is ordered to command the Artillery District of San Francisco; he will relieve Col. Charles Morris, who goes to Portland, Me., to command the Artillery District there, vice Col. W. P. Stewart, who is ordered to Pensacola, Fla., to command that Artillery district. Lieut. Col. J. R. Williams is relieved at the Presidio of San Francisco, and is ordered to command the Artillery district at Key West, Fla., which has been vacant for some time. Lieut. Col. W. B. Homer is ordered to remain on duty at Fort Warren, Mass. Lieut. Col. G. L. Anderson, recently promoted from major, has been detailed to the Inspector General's Department. Lieut. Col. Lotus Niles is ordered to command Fort Casey, Wash. Lieut. Col. W. H. Coffin, who was under orders to proceed to Pensacola, Fla., is now ordered to command the District of the Potomac, with headquarters at Fort Washington, Md. Major W. P. Stone is ordered to Fort Morgan, Ala. Major Ira A. Haynes is detailed to the Military Secretary's Department. Major Willoughby Walke is ordered to Pensacola, Fla., as second in command there, and Major William F. Hancock is ordered to Key West, Fla., as second in command. The captains and first lieutenants of the Artillery Corps recently promoted, as announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 6, have all been assigned to duty at the same posts at which they are now serving.

The question of who should name the permanent Army posts which are approaching completion in the Department of Mindanao recently arose at the War Department, and was referred for opinion to the Judge Advocate General. General Davis rendered the following opinion, which has received the approval of the Acting Secretary of War: "It has never been regarded as a restriction upon the power of the Secretary of War to give appropriate names to military posts, and, in fact, other names have been given to permanent posts, and old names, other than 'Forts' have been allowed to continue. It is therefore the opinion of this office that it is within the authority of the Secretary of War to give such names as he may deem appropriate to the permanent posts which are approaching completion in the Department of Mindanao. As to the expediency or propriety of the designations suggested, this office expresses no opinion."

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications of the Army held its first meeting after the long summer rest on Oct. 6. Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, the new Chief of Artillery, attended this meeting as a member of the board. Various types of horizontal and vertical range-finders were considered, and it was decided, in view of tests made with these finders, to recommend that no change be made in the present type of range-finder. The board also considered the usual number of "freak" inventions submitted to it, but decided that none of them would be of any use to the Army.

It is understood that the Navy Department will have a new Secretary by March 4, 1907. According to rumor, which appears to be well founded in this instance, Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte is slated for transfer to the Department of Justice as Attorney General, to succeed the Hon. William H. Moody, who will resign from the Cabinet. The probabilities are that Mr. George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, at present United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Russia, will come to the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy.



## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT, U.S.M.A.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., the retiring Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, in his report for the year ending Aug. 31, 1906, describes general conditions at the institution as highly gratifying. The situation as to discipline, he remarks, is eminently satisfactory. Hazing has been entirely absent and the spirit which in former years prompted it has in a great measure disappeared. The attitude of all the upper classes toward the fourth class is good generally, and the members of the present first class in particular have shown due appreciation of their responsibilities in maintaining proper relations between old and new cadets. First-classmen exclusively were detailed to act as instructors of new cadets during their preliminary training. The good effects of this policy were evident.

General Mills contends that the annual physical examination of each class at the Academy as now required by regulations is unnecessary and inadvisable. What is needed is a system providing for a more thorough physical examination at admission and for dispensing with the examination of the other classes, except the graduating class. General Mills recommends that 10-inch instead of 12-inch guns be used for target practice by cadets and that three instead of two Artillery officers be detailed for duty in the department tactics at the Academy.

The Military Academy detachments are all in satisfactory condition except the Cavalry detachment. In that detachment, General Mills goes on to say, in spite of untiring efforts to improve it, there is a great lack of the proper military spirit and deportment. There are practically no re-enlistments in this detachment and the number of desertions is very large. The cause for this condition exists largely in the character of the work required of the men. This work begins in the early morning and lasts until nightfall. Practically the members of the detachment are grooms only, and the proper care of the horses belonging to the detachment entails more labor than is generally required of twice as many soldiers. In addition to the care of the horses, the detachment has to perform its share of guard duty, escort duty, etc., and a certain amount of drill is indispensable. A partial remedy would be to provide extra-duty pay for all members of the detachment. This would tend to bring about re-enlistments or the transfer of old soldiers to the detachment, provided a sufficient number of quarters were also available. The only other method to bring about satisfactory conditions is the employment of civilian hostlers to care for the extra horses.

On the subject of academic instruction General Mills dwells at length. He earnestly renews his former recommendation that all instructors at the Academy be made members of the detailed staff, appointments thereto causing vacancies in branches of the Service at large to be filled by the regular order of promotion. This question, it is pointed out, is of great importance to the Service at large, not only directly in relieving the scarcity of officers on duty with their regiments, but also indirectly by insuring the proper education of future officers. In view of the vital interest which the Academy has in such legislation, the approval of Congress should be sought to a suitable provision in the Academy Appropriation bill if it becomes evident that relief can not be obtained by a general provision for filling vacancies caused by detached officers.

Referring to the report of the general committee of the Academy, General Mills says: "In general, the opinions expressed by the committee seem sound and correct. It may be felt by some that the statement that 'all increase of, and specializing in, technical professional studies should revert to the postgraduate schools of application' is too broad. If, for example, electricity is covered by the term 'technical professional studies,' it would be a mistake to say that in the last fifteen years there should have been no increase in the attention given it and the length of time devoted to it at the Military Academy. This, however, is probably not what the committee had in mind when making their report, and I am glad to express the heartiest concurrence in the general estimate of the functions of the Military Academy which they express. It has been stated that the tendency of late years at the Academy has been to lower the standards of intellectual attainment. I believe the contrary to be the fact. The lines of the work of the present general committee have, perhaps, in some departments been foreseen and forestalled and the effort has been made not to cover a maximum amount of ground, but to secure a thorough and complete understanding of all necessary fundamental principles. I am heartily in accord with the following recommendations of the general committee: 1. Placing the course in Spanish in the first class year. 2. Placing the course in ordnance and gunnery in the second class year. 3. The correlation of the courses in philosophy and mathematics. 4. The creation of a department of history and English. 5. The abolition of the department of practical military engineering." General Mills continues:

Other recommendations have been made by the committee looking to the separation of the department of modern languages into two departments—one of French and one of Spanish; the division of the department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, and also the department of civil and military engineering and the art of war. I am not in favor of these further divisions at the present time, nor do I believe that they will be essential to the progress and best interests of the Military Academy, unless the number of cadets is materially increased. So long as the head of a department can perform his proper functions of supervision and keep himself definitely informed as to the progress of the best men and the poorest men in the class in all of the subjects taught in his department, which subjects, of course, should be related, I do not believe that further additions to the personnel of the academic board are advisable. The main reason that I hold this opinion is because every addition to the membership of the board makes it that much more difficult for the board to act as a unit in maintaining the perfect balance of all courses comprised in the curriculum. It is to be remembered that the academy has no elective courses and that each graduate must pass through the hands of each department with the mark of proficiency placed opposite his name. To subdivide the course of study into departments beyond the limit of absolute necessity, while relieving the heads of departments of responsibility, would increase the tendency of each department to magnify its own work. The effect of such a condition upon the student is likely to result in what a member of the academic board has aptly expressed as "mental indigestion." The proper method to accomplish the relief of the heads of departments from undue responsibility is, I believe, to provide associate professors for all important departments. The associates should be instructors having had the experience of one or more tours of duty at the academy and should be able to assume many of the onerous duties of administration, leaving the professor free to deal with the more important functions of his office.

Speaking of the new construction under way at West Point, General Mills remarks that several large and important buildings, the erection of which has not yet commenced, are very much needed, particularly the riding

hall, the gymnasium, the bachelor officers' quarters, and the new academic building. A great amount of time in the execution of this work might be saved by contracting for it upon the percentage basis, which is more certain than the ordinary form of contract in guaranteeing prompt construction, and has frequently proved in the business world the most economical method of undertaking important construction work.

## NOTES ON CUBAN AFFAIRS.

When Secretaries Taft and Bacon sail for home on the battleship Louisiana on Saturday, General Funston will sail with them. This announcement, which has caused much surprise in Havana, was made on Oct. 10 by Secretary Taft in the following statement: "Mr. Bacon, General Funston and I are returning as the Peace Commission, leaving affairs in the hands of Governor Magoon and General Bell. We all three have duties that await us. General Funston was summoned by a hurry call from the Pacific coast because he was well acquainted with many of the insurgent chiefs, and it was thought that he could aid us, as he did greatly, in bringing the men under arms to an agreement which could be put through. He was put temporarily in command of the troops by my order, merely as a convenience, until General Bell arrived. We three are now returning to our permanent duties." Despite the official explanation a despatch to the New York Sun says well-informed persons in Havana firmly believe that General Funston's recall is the result of a Cuban cabal working against him. General Funston served in the Cuban army. Early in 1898, when he wished to return to the United States Señores Capote, Andrade and Ponts y Sterling did what they could to prevent him, but General Funston succeeded, with the help of the Spanish authorities, in getting away. When he arrived three weeks ago these three Cubans, who are the head and front of the Moderate party, revived their old grudge and did all they could to make General Funston's task a hard one. The Provisional Government has the highest confidence in him, but it is supposed that the official view is that the grudge of the Moderates against him limits his present usefulness in Cuba.

Former Governor Magoon of the Panama Canal Zone, who succeeds Secretary of War Taft as Provisional Governor, arrived in Havana on Oct. 9 on the steamer Mascotte from Tampa, accompanied by Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Bacon.

An order was issued by Secretary Taft to General Funston on Oct. 9, which indicates the President's policy regarding the duties of the American troops while they stay in Cuba. It directed Colonel Waller to advise the officers of marines stationed in various parts of the island that they are not expected to take part in an active way in the suppression of disorder unless an extreme emergency arises which makes it absolutely necessary for them to protect life and property. Their duty generally is limited to tendering their good offices to the conflicting elements and in preventing friction.

Governor Taft on Oct. 9 issued a proclamation granting amnesty to all persons who committed offenses of a political nature during the recent insurrection.

Governor Taft a few days before his departure decided to appoint as his aide-de-camp Capt. José Martí, of the Cuban artillery, son of the patriot of the same name. The honor is highly appreciated by the Cubans.

Letters which have come from Cuba, the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says, show that the small parties of bluejackets landed in advance of the marines did splendid work and saved property valued at millions. They were treated with great respect by the rebels. The two principal landing parties were near Cienfuegos, under the command, respectively, of Ensign Rorschach and Lieutenant Klemann, from the U.S.S. Marietta. They carried sufficient arms and ammunition to protect themselves and each had a field gun. Later marines from the Dixie under Major Catlin, of the Marine Corps, were landed and were distributed at places where they were most needed. The general avoidance of trouble appears to have been due to the discretion and firmness displayed by the American naval officers in Cuba at a critical period in the disturbance.

The work of disarming the insurgents is practically complete, save a few scattered bands about Cienfuegos. Major Eugene F. Ladd was indefatigable in this work, covering 200 miles a day in an automobile.

There was a rowing race in Havana harbor on Oct. 7 between crews from the Louisiana, New Jersey, Indiana and Virginia. The course was half a mile long. The Louisiana's cutter won by half a minute.

The boat which reached Havana from Tampa on Oct. 6 brought a group of Army officers, including Col. E. St. J. Greble, who is to be inspector general; Major Harry E. Wilkins, chief commissary officer; Majors Winship and Langfitt, who will have charge of the engineering operations, and Captain Mitchell, who will direct the operations of the Signal Corps.

Seven hundred marines were ashore in the Cienfuegos district by Oct. 6, under command of Colonel Barnett. There were 200 marines in the town, camped in tents.

Ninety marines, under Captain Bannon, were stationed at Santa Clara, quartered in a schoolhouse that was formerly used as a Spanish barracks. All were reported well and happy last week, and a correspondent of the Sun says that "fifty were on the steps of the schoolhouse roaring the chorus of 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night,' thus astonishing the natives."

At Newport News on Oct. 11 the last troops of the first Cuban expedition embarked on the transport Zealandia. The command consisted of the headquarters band, and second and third squadrons of the 11th Cavalry, under command of Colonel Thomas.

Rifles surrendered by the insurgent troops form a most extraordinary collection of antiques. Of 150 turned over to Colonel Waller, U.S.M.C., only two or three were Mausers, most of the rest being old Remingtons sawed off to the length of carbines. Few have sights left, and are weapons only serviceable at a very short range.

Capt. William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., left the cruiser Newark at Cienfuegos on October 4 with 100 marines. After examining conditions at Camagney he decided to camp on high ground on the Caridad road. Many parties from the liberal camp visited the city Oct. 6, galloping horses and waving machetes and firing revolvers. Appeal was made to Captain Harlee to preserve order and he took twenty men from his camp and went through the town, arresting many Liberals. General Caballeros hastily gathered a hundred followers and rushed to the town to make a formal demand for their release. He found Captain Harlee and poured out a torrent of denunciation. Captain Harlee told him he was under arrest. The astonished general protested that he could not be, as

he had come with a hundred men to compel the release of the Liberals. Captain Harlee immediately arrested all of his men, charging breach of peace in attempt to interfere with justice. Gen. Lopez Recio, one of the Peace Commissioners, went forward and pleaded for Caballeros, and Captain Harlee finally consented to his release upon Caballeros's agreement to put down arms of all his men.

At the cabinet meeting in Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte presented a map showing that fourteen vessels of the Navy were then on duty in Cuban waters, seven in Havana harbor; 1,901 marines were distributed in the island, and 780 additional marines on the way. One hundred and forty sailors also had been landed and were guarding various places. The disposition of the marines was as follows: Camp Columbia, 404; Havana city, 30; Pina, 500; Cienfuegos, 725; Spiritus, 142; Principe, 100. The bluejackets were disposed of as follows: Constantia, 600; Nuevitas, 50; Sagua la Grande, 30.

While the barracks are being fumigated all marines in Camp Columbia are in tents. The Infantry and the Engineers are also under canvas. Present arrangements are reported to be very unsatisfactory to the commanding officers, who are anxiously awaiting word about permanent occupation, and whether the marines who now guard the entire island are to be relieved by troops or stay with further details are points not yet covered.

Major Eugene F. Ladd, U.S.A., who went to Cuba on leave shortly before the insurrection took form, to look after personal interests in the island, is having about the most strenuous vacation that ever fell to the lot of an Army officer. When the critical nature of the situation called Secretary Taft to Havana he promptly made Major Ladd a member of his administrative staff because of the Major's executive ability and intimate knowledge of Cuban affairs. Since then Major Ladd has had about as much and as many different kinds of work as the most enthusiastic toiler could desire, all of which, it is needless to say, has been performed promptly and in a business-like way. His latest task, assigned to him on Oct. 9, was to count the gold, some \$12,000,000, in the Cuban treasury. At last accounts he was still "on the job"—which it will take the better part of a month to complete—and presumably inclined to the notion that a leave spent in a country where the Army is on active service is something of a barren ideal.

Every precaution is being taken by Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, to protect his men in Cuba from yellow fever. Ten barrels of oil of citronella have been ordered sent to Cuba immediately, and every marine on guard duty will be supplied with a bottle of this oil, which is supposed to keep mosquitoes at a safe distance. All the marines in Cuba are supplied with mosquito nettings for their beds and nettings to protect their heads are also available. Water filters of the most improved type have also been sent to Cuba by the commandant of marines and all officers on the island have been urged to caution the marines against the use of unfiltered water.

## WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

The following recommendations have all been approved by the Acting Secretary of War:

Field allowance of transportation for a Signal Corps company. Existing orders provide two wagons for a Signal Corps company for company rations, property, tentage, etc. The Acting Chief Signal Officer recommends that three be allowed. Inasmuch as it is contemplated that each of the three sections of a Signal company will construct, maintain, and operate a separate line, and therefore independence of each section is desirable, it was recommended that an allowance of three wagons per company be approved provisionally.

Issue of a sharpshooter's badge to a former soldier. Application was received for a sharpshooter's badge on behalf of a former enlisted man who had lost the one issued him. It was recommended that evidence be obtained as to whether the loss was without fault on the part of the man, and if such is the case that a badge be issued, as has already been done in a similar case.

Should collective fire by a regimental band be included in computing the figure of merit for a regiment, post and department? This question having arisen it was recommended that it be decided in the negative, inasmuch as the Small Arms Firing Regulations do not contemplate that bands shall be given collective fire.

Repairs to gunners' badges when they become unserviceable through fair wear and tear. The Chief of Ordnance recommends that such repairs be made at Government expense. The suggestion was concurred in and issue of a general order accordingly was recommended.

Amendment of Pars. 623, 624, 628 and 629, Army Regulations. These paragraphs relate to rendition of money accounts and a recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury renders it advisable to revoke 623, 628 and 629, and amendment of 624. This action was accordingly recommended.

Interpretation of Infantry Drill Regulations. Question was raised as to the proper command to be given to move in full step to the front, the command being at a "mark time" at the "oblique." It was recommended that reply be made that this movement is not covered in the Drill Regulations by a single command, but that two commands would be necessary, e.g., 1. Full step, 2. March, and 1. Forward, 2. March, 3. Guide (right or left).

Supplying insignia to marksmen, sharpshooters, etc. Delay and confusion having arisen in cases where men have qualified as marksmen, etc., in the Philippine Islands and departed for the United States before receiving the prescribed insignia, and vice versa, the commanding general, Philippines Division, suggested that in such cases the inspector of small arms practice furnish the Chief of Ordnance a list of names of men so qualifying and insignia due each, so that steps may be taken to issue promptly the insignia in the division or department to which the men go. Approval of the suggestion was recommended.

Modification of the gun sling. Request was received that this matter be considered with a view to adopting a sling which will be of assistance in steadying the piece in firing as well as be of use in carrying the piece. As this matter is now under consideration, several modified slings being under test, no further action at this time was recommended.

Mess jacket for the Artillery Corps. The Chief of Artillery having submitted a design for a mess jacket for the Artillery Corps, approval was recommended.

Mounted pay for student officers and instructors at the Staff College and Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth. As these officers are required to be mounted from time to time in the performance of their duties, it was recommended that Army Regulations be amended so as to include them in the classes of officers entitled to mounted pay.

Y.M.C.A. activities in connection with troops in Cuba. The secretary of the International Committee of the Y.



M.C.A. having requested information as to the length of stay of the troops in Cuba in order to guide the committee as to the magnitude of the work to be undertaken by it, it was recommended that he be informed that it is at present impossible to forecast the length of such stay, but that later if it shall appear that the troops are to remain some time, the Department will be glad to have the subject renewed if the society deems it advisable to do so.

Rules for naval convey of military expeditions. The Joint Army and Navy Board having prepared rules governing this matter, and these rules having been approved by the President, it was recommended that they be published to the Army.

#### CHARTERED ARMY TRANSPORTS.

Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, U.S.A., in charge of the quartermaster's department at New York city, upon receiving authorization from the War Department, promptly secured seventeen merchant steamers at New York for use as Army transports incident to the expedition to Cuba. Since they were chartered by the Government, each transport has been quickly made ready for service, and all of them sailed for Newport News, Va., between Oct. 4 and 9. Each transport has had a large number painted on each side of its smoke stack. The following is a list of the transports chartered, together with their numbers and the names of the officers of the Army in charge where such have been assigned, and the number of animals and passengers the transports have accommodation for:

1. Monterey, Lieut. O. S. Lusk, 12th Cav., 146 officers and 740 men.
2. Niagara, Capt. D. L. Stone, 22d Inf., 56 officers and 391 men.
3. Seneca, Lieut. F. W. VanDuyne, 4th Inf., 55 officers and 534 men.
4. City of Washington, Lieut. W. H. Noble, 23d Inf., 66 officers and 383 men.
5. Antilla, Lieut. C. M. Condon, Art. Corps, 318 animals, 10 officers and 22 men.
6. Admiral Schley, Lieut. R. E. Smyser, 14th Cav., 40 officers and 400 or more men.
7. Admiral Farragut, Lieut. H. E. Mitchell, Art. Corps, 40 officers and 400 men.
8. Admiral Sampson, Lieut. W. R. Vance, Art. Corps, 40 officers and 400 men.
9. Mobila, 350 animals, 4 officers and 12 men.
10. Paloma, 400 animals, 4 officers and 12 men.
11. Cubana, Lieut. R. McC. Beck, 12th Cav., 400 animals, 4 officers and 14 men.
12. Bergen, 250 animals, 4 officers and 9 men.
13. Laupar, 300 animals, 6 officers and 10 men.
14. Jacob Bright, 450 animals, 6 officers and 15 men.
15. Zealandia, Lieut. W. H. Tobin, Art. Corps, 146 officers and 456 men.
16. Panama, Capt. M. N. Falls, 12th Inf., 90 officers and 850 men.
17. Bayamo, 318 animals, 6 officers and 72 men.

The above transports will run between Newport News and Cuba, and where not specified, officers will be assigned in charge of them at Newport News.

#### APPOINTMENTS OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

The following is a list of candidates designated for competitive examination for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army, the examination to be held at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., beginning Dec. 3, 1906:

Enlisted men—Squadron Sergt. Major Henry W. Baird, 15th Cav.; Corp. Jere Baxter, 98th Co., C.A.; Corp. Verne E. Bell, Troop G, 15th Cav.; Corp. Ebenezer George Beuret, Co. A, 3d Inf.; Pvt. Jesse W. Boyd, Infantry, unassigned; Sergt. Earl C. Buck, Co. F, 16th Inf.; Sergt. Bruce L. Burch, Troop E, 15th Cav.; Sergt. Leroy P. Collins, Troop K, 15th Cav.; Sergt. John G. Donovan, 87th Co., C.A.; 1st Sergt. Edward G. Elliott, Troop M, 6th Cav.; 1st Sergt. Jacob E. Fickel, Co. K, 27th Inf.; Corp. Edgar L. Field, Troop E, 15th Cav.; Corp. William H. Foster, 77th Co., C.A.; Master Electrician Guy L. Gearhart, A.C.; Corp. Charles T. Griffith, Co. M, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Llewellyn F. Hartigan, 46th Co., C.A.; Sergt. James G. Hooper, Troop L, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Vernon Hooper, 106th Co., C.A.; 1st Class Pvt. Benjamin Huchberger, Co. G, 2d Batt., Corps of Engrs.; Sergt. George H. Huddleson, Co. H, 29th Inf.; Batt. Sergt. Major Clarence M. Janney, 16th Inf.; Sergt. Alexander H. Jones, Troop H, 13th Cav.; Corp. George C. Keleher, Co. K, 5th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. George M. Kelly, 84th Co., C.A.; Corp. Bush B. Lincoln, Co. M, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Bruce Magruder, 87th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Harry M. Pritchett, Co. A, 27th Inf.; Corp. Hampton H. Roach, jr., Co. L, 3d Inf.; Sergt. Clarence E. Seybt, 3d Co., C.A.; Corp. William F. Sharp, Co. G, 2d Batt., Corps of Engrs.; Sergt. Thomas F. Smith, Hosp. Corps; Sergt. Charles L. Stevenson, Troop A, 1st Cav.; 1st Sergt. Granville C. Swope, Troop H, 15th Cav.; Sergt. Edgar M. Whiting, Troop H, 15th Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. Guy H. Wyman, Troop K, 11th Cav.

Honor graduates of colleges—From Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., in 1905: Harry R. Deal, principal; John J. Howard, alternate. From South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S.C., in 1905: Edward C. Register, principal; M. A. Bartnett, alternate. From St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., in 1905: Armine W. Smith, principal; no alternate named. From St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y., in 1905: Frank K. Chapin, principal; no alternate named. From Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., in 1905: Phillip W. Booker, principal; Kenneth S. Perkins, alternate. From Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., in 1906: Clarence R. Andrew, alternate. From St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y., in 1906: Perry M. Gallup, principal; no alternate named. From Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., in 1906: Elmer C. Brain, principal; no alternate named. From Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., in 1906: Archibald H. Bell, principal; Arthur G. Campbell, alternate.

Civilians at large—Robert Adams, jr., Henry Lee Bowlby, John L. Clem, jr., Austin M. Cross, Logan Cunningham, Mark Albert Dawson, Ralph Avari Doane, James E. Finrock, Lloyd Ralston Fredendall, Russell James, Lindley Wilkeson Johnson, Allen Kimberly, John H. Layne, Raymond A. Linton, James M. Lockett, Chester Hood Loucheim, Ballard Lyerly, Thomas F. Mulvey, jr., Arthur Francis Nazro, Paul Christopher Raborg, Marshall G. Randol, Eugene Robinson, Francis Rooney, Richard C. Rosser, Harry Wellington Sloper, Clyde M. Spargo, Frank Thorp, jr., William D. Wheeler, George A. Wildrick.

#### DECISIONS ON NAVY RANK AND PAY.

The Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General of the United States this week rendered some highly important and interesting decisions on the clause in the last Naval Appropriation act providing for the advancement one grade on the retired list of officers who served with credit during the Civil War. The matter was first brought before the Secretary of the Navy by the Judge Advocate General. The clause of the bill, which became a law on June 29, 1906, is as follows:

That any officer of the Navy not above the grade of captain who served with credit as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War, prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet, and whose name is borne on the official register of the Navy, and who has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service or on account of age or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Navy with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement: Provided, that this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of grade at or since the date of his retirement, or who has been restored to the Navy and placed on the retired list by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress.

Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, in his memorandum makes an analysis of the provisions of the clause as follows:

"1. This statute does not apply to any officers above the grade of captain, whether heretofore or hereafter retired. 2. It applies only to retirements after forty years' service, for age, or disabilities incident to the Service. 3. It does not apply to any officer who received an advance of grade at or since the date of his retirement. 4. Or who has been restored to the Navy and placed on the retired list by special act. 5. It applies only to those 'who served with credit' as officers or enlisted men in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War. 6. Such service must have been prior to April 9, 1865. 7. Such service must have been 'otherwise than as a cadet.' 8. The benefits of this act are to be conferred 'in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.' In all the foregoing restrictive points this act of June 29, 1906, differs from Section 11 of the Personnel act of March 3, 1899. It enlarges the provisions of Section 11 in the following particulars: 9. Its benefits are extended to officers heretofore, as well as those hereafter, retired, and this appears to have been one of its main purposes. 10. It does not name specifically, as a prerequisite, creditable service since April 9, 1865. Probably such creditable service is contemplated; and the point may be covered by the discretionary powers vested in the President. Section 11 of the Personnel act reads: 'That any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War, shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade.'

"Under this Act of June 29, 1906, certain questions have already arisen and have been more or less formally presented. Among those upon which a ruling is directly asked are the following: (a) The broad question whether this act of June 29, 1906, repeals Section 11. The Bureau of Navigation contends that it does not repeal that section. (b) A second question turns upon the inquiry whether Med. Dir. F. M. Gunnell, et al., is excluded from the benefits of the act by the phrase: 'Any officers of the Navy not above the grade of captain.' The facts are, that while on the active list, immediately before retirement, Dr. Gunnell held the grade of medical director and was paid in that grade. Upon his retirement, after forty years' service, he was given the relative rank of commodore; but he has, since retirement, received the retired pay of a medical director. His retirement did not alter his status in this respect. It is understood that he has never been addressed officially otherwise than as medical director. He has never borne the title of commodore. He did not receive officially any substantial benefits from the holding of that relative rank prior to March 3, 1899, and the abolition of relative rank on that date does not appear to have affected his case in any way. (c) More difficulty is encountered in interpreting the phrase: 'Otherwise than as a cadet.' By its express terms the act may be applied only to an officer 'who served with credit as an officer or enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War, prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet.' The question is, What is meant by service 'otherwise than as a cadet.'"

Judge Advocate General Diehl has held that this provision does repeal Section 11 of the Personnel act. With regard to the second question relative to Dr. Gunnell's case he expresses certain views which the Secretary referred to the Attorney General. The latter has ruled that if a cadet at the Naval Academy during the Civil War was ordered to sea and actually performed duty on board an Academy practice vessel cruising in search of Confederate privateers, he is entitled to the benefits of the act.

Following is the letter of the Secretary of the Navy in response to a request from Captain Diehl for decisions on these three points:

Navy Department, Sept. 20, 1906.

Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, U.S.N., Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Sir: The Department has carefully considered the three questions submitted to it for determination in your memorandum of Sept. 17, 1906, herewith returned.

The Department is clear that the clause contained in the Naval Appropriation act, approved June 29, 1906, and set forth in your memorandum, operates to repeal Section 11 of the Personnel act, approved March 3, 1899. It is well settled that a statute relating to the same subject matter as any prior statute and intended to effect the same purpose, repeals the latter, although there may be no words of express repeal. In this case the entire subject matter of Section 11 of the Personnel act is covered by the proviso in the last Naval Appropriation bill, except so much of the former statute as may apply to officers above the rank of captain hereafter to be retired. Inasmuch as the provisions of Section 11 of the Personnel act can have no practical operation, under existing provisions of law, to the last mentioned class of officers, it is unnecessary for the Department to determine whether Section 11 is repealed in so far as it may affect them.

The Department is no less clear as to the third question submitted. It is a universal principle of statutory construction that effect must be given to all the words of a statute if possible. While words in a statute are to be given their strict legal significance, unless it shall appear that they were used in some other sense, yet, if giving them their former significance results in making the provision in which they are found nugatory, while in a popular or conventional sense they would have some meaning, the latter sense is to be ascribed to them, *ut res magis valeat quam pereat*. In the statute in question the word "cadet" is evidently used, in the opinion of the Department, to designate an undergraduate at the U.S. Naval Academy. It is true that the legal designation of such undergraduates at the present time is not "cadets," nor was this true on Sept. 23, 1862; but services rendered by such undergraduates may be described with reasonable accuracy as services rendered "as cadets," since this expression would be readily and universally understood. The Department therefore holds, in accordance with its previous rulings, that an officer who rendered no other service

during the Civil War than was involved in attendance at the Naval Academy is excluded from the benefits of the law in question. If, however, although at the time an undergraduate of the Academy, he rendered other services, as in the cases mentioned in your memorandum, then he is entitled to the benefits of the said act.

Upon the second question the Department does not wish to rule, but to have the same submitted to the Attorney General for an opinion; and you are directed to prepare suitable submission for this purpose.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary.

Under date of Sept. 22 Acting Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry wrote to the Attorney General, citing the provisions of the act in question, and giving the facts in the case of Medical Director Gunnell, as noted above by Captain Diehl, adding a transcript of his record showing that he rendered creditable service during the Civil War. Mr. Newberry expresses the opinion that Medical Director Gunnell is entitled to the benefits of the act by his service unless he is now "above the grade of captain," or "received an advance of grade at or since the date of his retirement"; and submits this latter question to the Attorney General.

On October 5 Acting Attorney General M. D. Purdy returned his opinion in the case to the Secretary of the Navy. He cites the provision of the Act of June 29, 1906, and the service record of Medical Director Gunnell, who is now performing active duty, receiving the pay of a medical director, and claims that he is entitled to additional pay under the act. The question being in substance whether Dr. Gunnell is so entitled, Acting Attorney General Purdy says:

"He was in the grade of captain when retired, and the question upon which the one submitted depends is whether he then received an advance of grade within the meaning of the proviso. If he did, he is by this proviso excluded from the benefits conferred by this Act of 1906, and also because he is then 'above the grade of captain.'"

It is noted that under the statutes officers of the Navy are generally placed on the retired list in the grade to which they belonged at the time of their retirement. But officers of staff of the Navy, such as those of the medical, pay and engineer corps, etc., having the relative rank of captain, are retired with the relative rank of commodore, or that of the next higher grade, the language being, "Shall have the relative rank of commodore." Is this an advancement to the grade of commodore is the question, Mr. Purdy says, and adds:

"The distinction between rank and grade, in both the Army and Navy, is so long and so well understood that we cannot suppose Congress ignorant or unmindful of it in this enactment; or that of the Personnel act, or the Act of 1906. On the contrary, in the absence of anything to indicate a different meaning, we must take it that Congress used these words in their well known and appropriate sense."

In view of this, it is most important to note that, in Section 1457, R.S., retiring officers generally, the language is, "shall be placed on the retired list of officers of the grade to which they belonged respectively at the time of their retirement," and in Section 1487, R.S., the officers shall "have the relative rank of commodore." And in the Navy Personnel act (30 Stat. 1004), Section 9, officers "shall be retired with the rank of the next higher grade." And in Section 11 the language is the same. And in the Act of 1906, now being considered, the language is, "with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement." It is quite safe to say that, in these carefully prepared enactments, when Congress said grade it meant that, and that when it said rank, it did not mean grade. We must at any rate assume that Congress meant what it plainly said.

Returning to Section 1481, R.S., without any apparent intention to change the actual grade of the officers referred to, the language is "shall, when retired, have the relative rank of commodore." Had Congress here intended a change of grade, and not of rank, merely, it would have used the word "grade" instead of "rank." But Congress said rank and grade, and this leaves the officers there referred to in the same grade as before, but with the relative rank of the next higher grade.

And this would seem, from other considerations also, to be what Congress intended. As before said, Section 1457 retired officers, generally, in their then grade and rank, while, by Section 1481, the staff officers there referred to were retired with the relative rank of the next higher grade, thus making a distinction in favor of the latter class. Then came the Navy Personnel act, which provides that both line and staff officers, *hereafter* retired, shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade.

Here too no change of grade, but of rank merely, was intended, but, as the act referred only to subsequent retirements, it left officers previously retired excluded from its benefits. Under these circumstances, that portion of the Act of 1906, we are now considering was enacted. One manifest purpose of this measure was to do away with the discrimination against officers, previously retired, which was effected by the Personnel act. This it did by providing that all officers coming within its purview, whether previously or *hereafter* retired, should have the benefits thus conferred, but providing that the act shall not apply "to any officer who received an advance of grade at or since the date of his retirement." And, as to all these officers alike, this measure changes the pay from three-fourths the sea pay to the "retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement."

It seems certain that this "above the grade actually held by him at the time of retirement," means something more than "the relative rank" conferred by Section 1481, and equally certain that, if Congress meant this "relative rank" it would have used that term, as it did in so many other cases, when that was meant.

It is well understood in the Navy and Navy Department that this "relative rank" of a higher grade, which is sometimes conferred upon officers on retirement, is but an honorary distinction, serving merely to fix their place, in precedence, with their fellow officers, and is of no substantial value, and, by a ruling of this Department, are not entitled to do so. They retain the grade and title actually held by them on retirement. I cannot but think that this "relative rank" is the advancement to one grade above that "actually held" on retirement, or the substantial advancement of grade contemplated by the proviso here considered as sufficient to bar the officer from the benefit of this provision.

It will be noticed that this proviso excludes from the benefit of the act officers who, at or after their retirement, received an advance in grade, although with no increase of pay; while under the Personnel act, all officers *thereafter* retired are given the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade. If this makes an unfair discrimination against any officer who, before the Personnel act, was retired in an advanced grade, the remedy is with Congress. That question is not before me; and I confine myself to the question submitted.

I am therefore of opinion that Medical Director Gunnell is not, by virtue of his retirement with the relative rank of commodore, above the grade of captain; and that he had not "received an advance of grade at or since the date of his retirement," within the meaning of the proviso of the Act of June 29, 1906; and that he is entitled to the increased pay provided for in said act.

On Sept. 29, while proceeding from Provincetown, Mass., to Newport, R.I., the U.S.S. Hopkins struck a submerged obstruction about midway between the Nauset Reacons and the Marconi Towers, about three miles off the Cape Cod coast, breaking one blade off the starboard propeller and fracturing the after strut bearing of that shaft. On Oct. 5 the vessel proceeded to the New York Navy Yard under her own steam, arriving the same day.



## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Bremerton News of Washington states that the U.S.S. Boston, in drydock at the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton for repairs, will be in dock about one month longer. The stem forging and shoe have been removed and taken to the shops and the shoe straightened. The stem forging was removed Sept. 28 and the straightening of this is the most difficult part of the repair work. On the bow ten lengths of plates have been removed and nine of these will be renewed. The plates removed are four lengths keel plates, two inner keel plates, one garboard plate, one B plate, one C plate, one ramming plate. Seven lengths of plates have been removed aft and six of these will be renewed. The ones removed are one length of outer keel plates, one inner keel plate, two garboard plates, two B plates, one C plate.

The torpedoblast destroyer Preble ran on the rocks on the coast north of Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 5, in a fog while going to the aid of the stranded steam schooner Shasta. After an hour's work by the destroyer Paul Jones and two launches, the Preble was pulled off the rocks. But little damage was done to her, and she proceeded to the wreck of the Shasta.

A report of the board of which Capt. A. Marix, U.S.N., was president, appointed to prescribe tests for sub-surface and submarine boats for the Navy, will be found on page 188 of this issue.

The Navy Department has been advised that it is probable that the battleship South Dakota will be ready for trial on the Pacific coast about Nov. 1. The Vermont, under construction at Quincy, Mass., will be ready for trial in December.

The G.C.M. for the trial of Lieut. A. W. Pressey, officer of the deck on the U.S.S. Alabama at the time of her collision with the Illinois off Newport, on July 31, during a fog, was concluded about the despatch boat Dolphin in Cape Cod Bay on Oct. 5. Instead of depending on his counsel, Lieut. F. H. Clark, to sum up, Lieutenant Pressey argued his own case. He spoke very briefly in emphasizing the chief points brought out in his trial by Lieutenant Clark. He reminded the court that Captain Comly, of the Alabama, had completely exonerated him by assuming all the responsibility that justly belonged to him. But Lieutenant Pressey said that, although Captain Comly's manly statement had cleared him of all the accusations, yet he did not wish to hide behind the skirts of his commanding officer and had therefore defended himself in a manner similar to that which he would have employed had Captain Comly not assumed the responsibility. "The responsibility for this accident," said Lieutenant Pressey, "belongs somewhere else. Mind, I said 'responsibility,' not 'culpability.'" In concluding his summing up, he asked the court that, in the event of their finding in his favor, he be "most honorably acquitted." The judge advocate then began his summing up for the prosecution. It lasted somewhat longer than Lieutenant Pressey's and near the close the judge advocate, although he had never through the trial pointed out any discrepancies in the testimony given before the court of inquiry and the court-martial, said that it appeared strange to him that while at the beginning of the trial the Kearsarge had seemed to be dead ahead of the Alabama she appeared to move further and further to starboard as the trial progressed.

Extensive alterations in the batteries of the cruisers Olympia and Brooklyn are being considered by the Navy Department. It is the intention to change the batteries on those two vessels along the same lines as the batteries on the New York, which were recently completely remodeled. The vessels will be given new turret guns and mounts, new balanced turrets and new 5-inch guns of greater power. If the Navy Department approves the plans for this new battery arrangement it will involve an expenditure of \$500,000 on each vessel. The Secretary of the Navy this week approved the surveys of the various bureaus on the cruiser Olympia and the work necessary to change that ship into a practice vessel for the Naval Academy is soon to begin.

Approval was given by the Navy Department this week to the claim of the T. A. Scott Wrecking Company, of New London, Conn., for the wrecking of the collier Nero. The company put in a claim for \$30,000 for the work done by it, and this was approved without demur by the Navy Department, as it was considered most reasonable. The Nero is still at the New York Navy Yard, where she will be given repairs necessary to put her back in service.

When the battleship Virginia returns to this country from Cuba preparations will immediately be made to have her final trial. Practically all of the other new battleships have been given final trials and accepted by the Government, but the sending of the Virginia to Cuba made it necessary to postpone the final acceptance of that vessel.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department has received from the Mare Island Navy Yard plans for converting the monitor Wyoming into a vessel using oil fuel. Mention has been made heretofore of the decision of the Navy Department to try oil fuel on the Wyoming. The plans submitted to the Bureau of Construction and Repair involve the expenditure of \$15,000.

The Navy Department has approved the estimates of the various bureaus for repairs to the gunboat Nashville, at the Boston Navy Yard. The Bureau of Construction and Repair alone will spend \$20,000 on the Nashville. She is to be given new boilers and will be made in every respect a modern gunboat.

Mr. Sidney I. Besselièvre has resigned as chief clerk of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department and has entered into business with the law firm of Herbert & Micon, of Washington, D.C., who do an extensive business with the Navy. Mr. Besselièvre has been in the Government service for twenty-five years and has been chief clerk of the Bureau of Construction and Repair for three years. He has many friends in the naval service. He will be succeeded as chief clerk of the bureau by Mr. M. D. Schaefer.

Word was received by the Navy Department on Oct. 11 that the cruiser Charleston had arrived at San Francisco after her cruise around South America, with Secretary Root on board. With the exception of some damaged cylinder linings, caused by the breaking of the piston head bindings, the Charleston is in excellent condition. The linings will be sent to San Francisco from Newport News, where the Charleston was built. She will replace the Chicago on the Pacific Station and will be the flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.

The following was the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Oct. 1: Battleships.—Nebraska, 96.71 per cent.; Georgia, 100; Connecticut, 99.70; Vermont, 93.6; Kansas, 91; Minnesota, 96; Mississippi 65.52; Idaho, 62.41; New Hampshire,

53.3; South Carolina, 0; Michigan, 28. Armored cruisers.—California, 95.7; South Dakota, 93.2; North Carolina, 61.09; Montana, 54.28. Protected cruisers.—Milwaukee, 98.9. Training ships.—Cumberland, 99.9; Intrepid, 99.6. Scout cruisers.—Chester, 47.40; Birmingham, 47.4; Salem, 47.5. Submarine torpedoboats.—No. 9, 89; No. 10, 73; No. 11, 90; No. 12, 74.4.

Word was received at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 9, that repairs on the battleship Massachusetts, which are to cost over \$100,000, will be done at the navy yard above named.

## CAPTAIN COMLY ACQUITTED.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry this week approved the finding of "not guilty" reached by the court-martial which recently tried Capt. Samuel P. Comly, commanding the battleship Alabama, on the charge of "neglect of duty" last July when his vessel came into collision with the Illinois off Newport, R.I. This finding was a foregone conclusion, and was received with considerable gratification at the Navy Department. The summing up of the case by Judge Advocate General Diehl, of the Navy, which received the approval of the Acting Secretary, follows:

"Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, 1906.  
"The record of proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Capt. Samuel P. Comly, U.S.N., is herewith respectfully submitted. Captain Comly was tried upon the charge of 'Through negligence suffering a vessel of the Navy to be hazarded,' two specifications alleging that, while in command of the U.S. flag ship Alabama, cruising in squadron with the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and a fog prevailing, upon sighting the Kearsarge nearly ahead in a position involving risk of a collision, Captain Comly allowed the course of the Alabama to be changed to port, failed to properly handle the engines and helm of his vessel and allowed her speed to be so checked that she was nearly stopped in the path of the Illinois, when approaching from astern through the fog, in consequence of which the Alabama and Illinois came into collision and each of said ships was hazarded.

"The proceedings of the court were regular and no improper rulings as to the admission of evidence were made. Captain Comly pleaded not guilty to the specifications and to the charge.

"The court found the specifications proved with the exception of all words implying culpability on the part of the accused, that he was not guilty of the charge, and accordingly acquitted thereof.

"After a careful consideration of the evidence adduced, I am of the opinion that the findings of the court are justified and therefore have to recommend that the proceedings, findings and acquittal of the court be approved.

"S. W. B. DIEHL, Judge Advocate General."

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

## VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

## ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.  
First Squadron.  
First Division.  
Send mail for ships of the Atlantic Fleet in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans).  
Capt. Nathan E. Niles. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. Sailed Oct. 9 from Havana, Cuba, for Provincetown, Mass.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 23 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.  
YANKEE (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

## Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding.  
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gotfried Blockinger. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.  
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Sailed Oct. 8 from Havana, Cuba, for Provincetown, Mass.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

## Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Merlyn G. Cook. Arrived Oct. 5 at the navy yard, New York.  
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.  
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Julius Hellweg. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.  
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.  
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. On target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

## Santo Domingo Division.

Capt. William H. H. Southerland, senior officer present.  
DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.  
NEWPORT (composite gunboat). 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Brauerreuther. At Samana, Santo Domingo.  
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Santo Domingo City.  
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Arrived Oct. 11 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.  
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo.  
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

## Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John J. Knapp. At Cienfuegos, Cuba.  
ARTHUR (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Seecombe, master. At target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, Mass.  
ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener, master. Sailed Oct. 9 from the navy yard, New York, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. J. Merithew, master. At Lambert Point, Va.  
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Havana, Cuba.

## PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address of squadron is in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis Sherman. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Mare Island.

## Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

## UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander-in-Chief.  
Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

## Special Service Squadron.

(En route Asiatic Station.)

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, commanding.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Oct. 8 at Port Said, Egypt.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Stanton. Arrived Oct. 8 at Port Said, Egypt.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived Oct. 8 at Port Said, Egypt.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived Oct. 8 at Port Said, Egypt.

## Gunboat Division.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.  
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Canton, China.  
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Sailed Oct. 9 from Shanghai, China, for Cavite, P.I.  
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gillmore. Arrived Oct. 6 at Shanghai, China.  
QUIROS, Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. At Shanghai, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. Cruising on the Yang-tse river.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Cavite, P.I.

## First Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.  
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. Arrived Oct. 10 at the naval station, Cavite.  
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Arrived Oct. 10 at the naval station, Cavite.  
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.  
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.  
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

## Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. Arrived Oct. 10 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Yokohama, Japan.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Shanghai, China.  
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Chefoo, China.

## Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander.  
RAINBOW, Comdr. John G. Quinby. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton). Arrived Oct. 3 at Nagasaki, Japan.  
ARAYAT, Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

## Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. Arrived Oct. 9 at Yokohama, Japan.  
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Amoy, China.  
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed Oct. 8 from Shanghai, China, for Cavite, P.I.  
POMPEY (collier). Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. Arrived Oct. 7 at Havana, Cuba. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro ordered to command. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At Colombo, Ceylon. Is en route to the U.S.  
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Oct. 5 from Shanghai, China, for Singapore, en route to Norfolk.  
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived Oct. 11 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William Swift. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
DENVER, P.C. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived Oct. 9 at Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham F. Culver. Arrived Oct. 8 at Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
EAGLE, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.  
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. In reserve. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.  
GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. Arrived Oct. 9 at Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At Manzanillo, Cuba.  
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco.  
LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. Sailed Oct. 7 from Honolulu for San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MAROCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. McCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
MASSASOIT (tug). At the naval station, Key West. Address there.



**MAYFLOWER.** Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**MINNEAPOLIS, P.O., 11 guns.** Comdr. Bradley A. Flake. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

**MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns.** In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

**NERO (collier), merchant complement.** At the navy yard, New York. Will be placed out of service.

**NEVADA, M., 6 guns.** Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be placed in reserve at the Naval Academy.

**NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns.** Capt. William W. Kimball. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

**NEWARK, P.O., 12 guns.** Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

**OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns.** Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Arrived Oct. 10 at Colombo, Ceylon, en route Hampton Roads. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

**OSCEOLA (tug).** Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Has gone to Pensacola, Fla., to assist in wrecking operations.

**PEORIA.** Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Virginia Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PISCATAQUA (tug).** Bttn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

**POTOMAC (tug).** Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds. At Bay of Islands, New Foundland. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PREAIRIE, C.O., 8 guns.** Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**RESTLESS (tender to Franklin).** Bttn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns.** Capt. Charles G. Bowman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**SIREN (tender to Franklin).** At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**STERLING (collier), merchant complement.** George Macdonald, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

**ST. LOUIS, P.C., 10 guns.** Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns.** Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns.** Comdr. James T. Smith. Arrived Oct. 9 at Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

**TECUMSEH (tug).** Chief Bttn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

**TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns.** Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns.** Comdr. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**TRITON (tug).** Bttn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

**UNCAS.** Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. Arrived Oct. 10 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

**VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns.** Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

**WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns.** Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**WASP, C.G., 6 guns.** Chief Bttn. Charles T. Chase. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns.** Capt. Franklin J. Drake. Sailed Oct. 9 from Honolulu for San Francisco. Is en route to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for overhauling. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco.

**WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns.** Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

**WOMPATUCK.** Bttn. Herman P. Rabbush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to Newport, R.I.

**WILKES, T.B.** Lieut. Willis McDowell. Arrived Oct. 6 at Newport, R.I.

**BLAKELY, T.B.** Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived Oct. 6 at Newport, R.I.

**DELONG, T.B.** Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived Oct. 6 at Newport, R.I.

**RODGERS, T.B.** Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Arrived Oct. 6 at Newport, R.I.

**STOCKTON, T.B.** Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived Oct. 6 at Newport, R.I.

**RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.**

**ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship).** Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

**ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and storeship).** Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

**AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship).** Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

**CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship).** Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**FRANKLIN, R.S.** Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship).** Capt. William H. Emory. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**INDEPENDENCE, R.S.** Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S.** Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship).** Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

**MONONGAHELA (storeship).** Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

**PENSACOLA, R.S.** Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

**PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship).** Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

**REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation).** At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

**RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin).** At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**SOUTHERY (prison ship).** Comdr. Benjamin W. Wells, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**SUPPLY (station ship at Guam).** Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

**WARASH, R.S.** Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedobombs: Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow; destroyer Stewart, and the submarines Moccasin and Adair.

#### TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

**DAVIS.** Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**FARRAGUT.** Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**FOX.** Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**GRAMPUS (submarine).** Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**HOLLAND (submarine).** Gunner Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**NINA (tender to submarine).** Chief Bttn. Stephen McCarthy. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

**PERRY.** Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**PIKE (submarine).** Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**PORPOISE.** Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

**SHARK.** Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

**VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship).** Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

**ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship).** Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.

**SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship).** Comdr. from cruise. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

**ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship).** Comdr. Gustavus C. Hannus, retired. At her dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

**ALBATROSS.** Comdr. LeRoy M. Garrett. On a scientific expedition to Japan via the Aleutian Islands, Commander Islands, Petropaulsk and the Kurile Islands. Mail address is Yokohama, Japan, using foreign postage.

**FISH HAWK.** Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. Cruising in Florida waters.

#### TUGS.

Acomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Norfolk, Va.; Iwona, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezahat, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penacook, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Penckel, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sabago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotoyomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Md.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahnetia, Norfolk, Va. The Hercules has left Norfolk for Pensacola to assist in wrecking operations.

#### VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alleen, New York city; Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, Ohio; Granite State, New York city; Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miantonomoh, Baltimore, Md.; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Pineta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shenwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

#### LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, Norfolk; Albany, Puget Sound; Alert, Annapolis; Bennington, Buffalo, Mare Island; Calamianes, Cavite; Castine, Portsmouth, N.H.; Constitution, Boston; Craven and Oulgoa, New York; Detroit, Boston; Frolic, at Cavite; General Alava, Cavite; Gloucester, Pensacola; Goldsborough, Puget Sound; Hull, League Island; Isla de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H.; Isla de Luzon, Pensacola; Katadhin, League Isl.; Leyte, Cavite; Machias, Pensacola; Manila, Marblehead, Mare Isl.; Mariveles, Cavite; Massachusetts, New York; Morris, Newport; Miantono, Cavite; Monterey, Cavite; Montgomery, League Isl.; Nanshan, Cavite; Nashville, New Orleans, Mare Island; New York, Boston; Nipsic, Puget Sound; Olympia, Norfolk; Oregon, Puget Sound; Panay, Cavite; Panther, League Island; Petrel, Mare Island; Plunger, New York; Ranger, Cavite; Relief, Mare Island; Samar, Cavite; San Francisco, Norfolk; Severn, Annapolis; Solace, Mare Island; Talbot, Annapolis; Terror, League Island; Topaka, Portsmouth, N.H.; Vicksburg, Mare Island; Vixen, Pensacola, Fla.; Wheeling, Puget Sound; Wyoming, Mare Island; Yankee, Portsmouth, N.H.; Yorktown, Mare Island.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; C.O., protected cruiser; C.O., converted cruiser; M, monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C, cruiser; G, gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedobomb.

#### G.O. 26, OCT. 4, 1906, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes an executive order relative to laborers or mechanics working over eight hours in any one calendar day.

All Government representatives in charge of construction of public works are directed to report to their respective departments each and every case in which laborers or mechanics are required or permitted to work over eight hours a day on the works under supervision of such Government representatives.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 5.—Lieut. Comdr. T. P. Magruder detached duty under instruction in the Compass Office, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to Iowa as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. H. K. Hines detached Iowa; to Alabama as executive officer.

P.A. Surg. F. M. Bogan to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Asst. Paymr. H. I. McCrea detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to the U.S.F.S. Albatross.

Asst. Paymr. E. H. Conde detached U.S.F.S. Albatross; to host.

Paymr. Clk. L. G. Honodel appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty on board Des Moines.

Paymr. Clk. G. T. Southgate appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty in connection with the accounts of the apprentice seamen at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Paymr. Clk. W. V. Joy appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty on board Georgia.

OCT. 6.—Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Dougherty detached Alabama; to temporary duty in the Office of Navy Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. J. P. Jackson to U.S.R.S. Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Chaplain C. M. Charlton detached U.S.T.S. Constellation, Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., and will carry out orders of Oct. 2, 1906.

War. Mach. R. G. Van Ness detached from duty as assistant inspector of engineering material, Shelby, Ohio; to Columbia.

War. Mach. A. Skinner detached temporary duty, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clk. S. B. Vaughn appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty on board Yorktown.

#### OCT. 7.—SUNDAY.

OCT. 8.—Lieut. E. H. DeLany to duty as assistant inspector of ordnance, works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. R. S. Douglas to Texas.

Med. Dir. J. C. Boyd to duty in command of the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. J. P. DeBruer to duty at the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Clk. F. E. Shute appointed a paymasters clerk in the United States Navy, for duty at the U.S. Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Paymr. Clk. C. A. Holloway appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the United States Navy, for duty on board Yorktown, revoked.

OCT. 9.—Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Morgan additional duty as inspector of ordnance, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. E. Winship detached duty as inspector of ordnance, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., and granted leave of absence for three months.

Lieut. K. G. Castlemen commissioned a lieutenant from June 30, 1906.

Ensigns C. S. Joyce and M. M. Frucht commissioned ensigns from July 30, 1906.

Midshipmen J. H. Hoover, R. A. Theobald, C. A. Dunn, C. O. Bassett and C. G. Davy to Chicago.

Midshipman W. P. Geddis detached Maine; to Worden.

Midshipman A. S. Reeds detached Alabama; to Eagle.

Surg. W. C. Braisted detached duty at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty as assistant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Act. Asst. Surgs. D. H. Casto and M. Donelson appointed acting assistant surgeons in the United States Navy from Oct. 6, 1906.

Pay Insp. T. H. Hicks detached duty Chicago, and duty as fleet paymaster, U.S. Pacific Squadron; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. R. H. Orr detached duty as assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to duty in charge of Navy Pay Office, Seattle, Wash.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard to the naval training station, Newport, R.I.

OCT. 10.—Rear Admiral W. H. Everett, retired, placed on the retired list from Oct. 9, 1906.

Comdr. S. H. Leonard, jr., retired, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to home.

Surg. G. Pickrell to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for special duty.

Pay Insp. E. D. Ryan detached duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office, Seattle, Wash.; to Chicago, as pay officer of that vessel and as paymaster of the fleet, U.S. Pacific Squadron.

Gun. I. Wilbur to U.S.T.S. Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Carp. R. H. Lake detached Wisconsin; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clk. H. N. Curtis appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the United States Navy, for duty on board Chattanooga, approved.

OCT. 11.—Comdr. L. S. Thompson additional duty as executive officer of Prairie.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Y. Blakely commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1906.

Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald detached Columbia; to navy yard, New York.

Lieut. D. W. Knox detached duty as inspector of ordnance, works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. H. T. Winston detached Charleston; to Columbia.

Lieut. V. A. Kimberly detached duty at works of General Electric Company, Schenectady, to duty as assistant to inspector of ordnance, Bridgeport.

Lieut. K. G. Castlemen to the Missouri.

Ensign M. M. Frucht to the Georgia.

Ensign C. S. Joyce to the St. Louis.

Midshipman A. A. Baker resignation as a midshipman accepted, to take effect from Oct. 5.

P.A. Surg. J. P. DeBruer commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from Jan. 3, 1906.

P.A. Surg. F. W. S. Dean commissioned a passed assistant surgeon June 10, 1906.

P.A. Surg. J. D. Manchester commissioned a passed assistant surgeon June 10, 1906.

P.A. Surg. W. W. Verner commissioned a passed assistant surgeon, May 25, 1906.

P.A. Surg. W. H. Rennie commissioned a passed assistant surgeon, May 25, 1906.

P.A. Surg. J. S. Woodward commissioned a passed assistant surgeon, June 10, 1906.

P.A. Surg. F. G. Abeok commissioned a passed assistant surgeon, July 10, 1906.

Paymr. I. T. Hagner commissioned a paymaster, May 11, 1906.

Paymr. Clk. J. A. Thurn appointment as paymaster's clerk, duty on Chicago, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. J. E. Reed appointment as paymaster's clerk, duty on Chicago, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. F. E. Waterhouse appointment as paymaster's clerk, duty connection with settlement of accounts; paymaster of gunboats, Cavite, approved.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 5.—Major William C. Dawson, asst. paymr., granted leave from Oct. 8, 1906, to Nov. 25, 1906.

OCT. 6.—1st Lieut. Hamilton P. South ordered to report to commandant, navy yard, League Island, Pa., on Oct. 13, 1906, for duty at Marine Barracks at that station.

Lieut. Col. James E. Mahoney granted leave for one month, from Oct. 11, 1906.

OCT. 9.—2d Lieut. Edward B. Cole telegraphic orders Sept. 26, 1906, revoked; detached from Marine Barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

OCT. 5.—Chief Engr. N. E. Cutchin granted leave until Seminole is ready for sea, not to exceed sixteen days.

Chief Engr. J. R. Dally, in addition to present duties assigned to duty as inspector of machinery for No. 14, R.C.S., building at the works of the Pusey and Jones Co., Wilmington, Del.

Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore detached from duty as inspector for machinery at the works of the Pusey and Jones Co., Wilmington, Del., ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

OCT. 6.—Chief Engr. Urban Harvey, placed on waiting orders upon expiration of leave.

OCT. 8.—Capt. F. H. Newcomb, in addition to present duties, assigned to duty as superintendent of construction of life-saving stations, Atlantic and lake coasts, with headquarters at New York.

OCT. 9.—Second Lieut. L. C. Covell detached from the Perry, and ordered to proceed to Washington and report at the department.

Second Asst. Engr. F. H. Young ordered to resume duties on Seminole.

OCT. 10.—First Lieut. S. P. Edmonds detached from the Winona and assigned to duty as assistant inspector of life-saving stations.

Chief Engr. H. F. Schoenborn ordered to proceed to Anburn, Pa., to inspect boiler tubes for No. 15, R.C.S.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Lieut. W. E. Atles. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tattle. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fengar in charge. At New York.

CHASE (practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Still. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. C. C. Fengar in charge. At New York.

ITASCA—At Arundel Cove, Md. Repairing.

MACCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. On Alaska cruise.

MACKINAC—Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, jr. New York.

MANNING—Lieut. W. W. Joyce. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. New York.

MORRILL—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. Detroit, Mich.

NONDAGA—Capt. J. O. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Seattle, Wash.

RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. On Alaska cruise.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. At Baltimore, Md.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. On Arctic cruise.

TUSCARORA—Capt. T. D. Walker. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. P. W. Thompson. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMET—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Jersey City, N.J.



## VOYAGE OF THE BALTIMORE.

An officer of the Navy on duty at the Navy Department in Washington, D.C., this week received the following interesting communication from an officer stationed on the Baltimore, on the Asiatic Station:

U.S.S. Baltimore, Naval Station, Olongapo, Aug. 28, 1906.

In December, 1905, we had a pleasant trip up the Yangtze River as far as Nanking and stopped at several other small places on the way. It was shortly after the shooting mixup that Admiral Train and his son were in and think we were ordered up to quiet things down, as the leading officials of that section seemed to think that there were no ships in the U.S. Fleet any larger than the Queros, one of the small gunboats out here. They have since then changed their minds, as the Ohio and Wisconsin, also several other ships, have visited there.

We received hurry orders to return to Shanghai toward the end of December, as the riots had started, and we arrived there on the 23d, but did not see any of the excitement, as it was all over, and our landing force of about 140 men, under the command of Lieut. Chester Wells, did nothing but guard duty during their month's stay ashore.

In February the Raleigh came up and relieved us and we went to Manila Bay, where we won the cruiser trophy for good shooting, after which we went to Hongkong and were docked. We then returned to Cavite, filled up with coal and stores and started for Sydney, Australia, where we arrived after a sixteen-day passage. Sydney was like getting back to the United States for us, as we all have been away from home two years or more, and the people could not do enough for us. We were the first ship that had been there since the Brooklyn was there, and she had left a fine impression with everybody.

We then went to Auckland, N.Z., across one of the meanest stretches of water I have ever been on, as we just slid over on our left ear. We remained in Auckland for a month. This is a place of about 60,000 and is the principal port of the northern island. The people have a very big opinion of themselves and the labor class seem to control politics and they have a strong leaning toward socialistic ideas. During the last week there the Premier died on his way from Australia, and we sent two companies ashore to attend the services in his honor. Well, you should have heard the high opinions that were expressed of our men; it certainly made one feel proud that he belonged to Uncle Sam.

On June 22 we left for Melbourne, and we slid over on our other ear this time, as it was one continual gale all the way across, but we arrived right side up on the 30th and the next day were berthed at Port Melbourne, about seven miles from Melbourne. This is certainly a fine city and comes up to our best cities at home, very much laid out like Washington, with all the principal streets as wide as Pennsylvania avenue. Had a fine time and, when orders came during our second week there to return to Manila Bay, we were all full of regret at having to leave.

So after a three weeks' visit we left and started north, stopping at Sydney for six days and Townsville long enough to coal and arrived back at Cavite on Aug. 14, a few days over four months had gone since we had left there. Australia is a fine place, and the people have not commenced to develop its resources yet, and they certainly are making a strong bid for the trade in the East, with their flour and beef especially, since the boycott in China, and again the beef scandals at home. Everybody would have something to say about it, and they all seemed to have read "The Jungle"; in fact, American literature seems to take the best out here, as they all were up to date in our latest books. The political conditions help to keep the country back, as here again the labor class are in control and the unions run most of it, but I doubt if they can hold the power much longer, as the better class are very tired of the way things are going.

When we arrived in Cavite we had our first news of Admiral Train's death, so our orders were changed and we came here to Olongapo on the 23d, to break in the new men to the ship's routine.

The drydock Dewey is here, and I certainly think that it is an ideal place for it, as there is plenty of water and the bay is land-locked so that excepting for the heavy under-tow which a typhoon generally causes, it is better sheltered than it would be at Cavite, as it would have a full sweep of the bay against it there. It is also very much cooler here than at Cavite. I imagine that on account of it being sixty miles from Manila, in place of nine miles like Cavite, helps the opinion that Olongapo is no place for the naval station out here. This place is also better for sanitary conditions, as it is always healthy here, and in Cavite one don't know when he is brushing up against a case of smallpox or cholera.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 5, 1906.

A visitor of interest during the week was Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, who lately assumed the command of the Pacific Squadron. He came to Mare Island on the Preble and remained for only a few hours to make arrangements for some necessary work on the Charleston before his flag is transferred to her from the Chicago. The Charleston sailed from Panama for Acapulco on the first of the month and will come to Mare Island immediately after her arrival in San Francisco harbor. Probably no vessel has undergone more changes in a short space of time in regard to the cabin accommodations than has the Charleston. Originally intended for flagship purposes, the plans were changed before the work was fairly started at the Newport News Shipbuilding Yard. After she was turned over to the Government at the Norfolk yard orders were issued to prepare her for a flagship as originally intended and the necessary work was done there. Still further changes were made when the ship was designated for the use of Secretary Root in his trip to Central America, and the accommodations provided then for himself and family are now to be torn out at Mare Island and suitable quarters built in for the use of the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Squadron.

Mrs. John F. Parker, who has been spending the time of Commander Parker's cruise on the Lawton at the Granada in Berkeley, came up to Vallejo on Sunday last and has taken apartments at the New Bernard, where she will await the arrival of the transport. The Lawton is expected here about the middle of the month, the trip back consuming more time than ordinarily, as the vessel was obliged to make a trip from Guam to the Midway Islands.

Miss Pigott, who has been the guest of Mrs. Arthur W. Dunbar, has returned to her home. Lieut. James P. Morton, of the Boston, is spending a brief leave in San Francisco, having come down from the North when the Chicago made the trip. Miss Blanche Bigelow has returned to her home in San Francisco after a visit to Pacific Grove as a guest at the attractive cottage of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Trille. Miss Bigelow is a niece of the latter. Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Cohen, for several weeks, entertained very delightfully recently at bridge. She will shortly rejoin Captain Bent at Fort Crook, Neb., but will probably return to California in the spring, when Captain Bent's regiment, the 13th Infantry, is to go to the Philippines. A former trip to the Philippines proved most severe on Mrs. Bent's health, and she will therefore remain in Alameda with her mother during her husband's absence this time. Mrs. Bent was a frequent visitor to Mare Island when Mrs. Wade L. Jolly was here.

Mrs. C. B. T. Moore arrived from Tutuila, Samoa, on Monday last and is now a guest at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood. She is being heartily welcomed, as Commander Moore was in charge of the equipment department here before being assigned to the important post of Governor of Samoa, which he now holds, and during their three years' residence at Mare Island Mrs. Moore was an untiring hostess. Owing to the fact that she is in mourning for her sister, no large affairs have been given for her, but there have been many small gatherings of an informal nature. She will leave in a few days for Decatur, Ill., on a visit to her mother, Mrs.

Johns. Her daughter, Mrs. John S. Graham, Miss Frances Moore that was, is also visiting Mrs. Johns, having gone there from the Naval Academy when Lieutenant Graham was ordered to sea. Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd's term of service on the Manila at Mare Island is shortly to expire and Mrs. Dodd is planning to visit her parents in Reno, Nev., during a part of his tour of sea service. Mrs. Robert Whitfield, wife of Lieutenant Whitfield, U.S.A., of Fort McDowell, will leave shortly for her home in Little Rock, Ark., where she will make an extensive visit. Chaplain A. A. McAllister, retired, went on Monday last to Sacramento to attend the Episcopal conference in that city.

The Young Ladies' Reading Club, which has recently sprung into life here, met on Wednesday morning last at the home of Miss Charlotte Gearing, where a pleasant hour was spent. The members are: Miss Gearing, Miss Persons, the Misses Pauline and Julia Persons, Miss Clotilde Williams and Miss Elizabeth Pond. On the same morning the reading club to which the majority of the married ladies belong met at the home of Mrs. William T. Wallace.

Mrs. Bachelor, of Boston, arrived on Tuesday and will be here for a short time as the guest of her brother, Rear Admiral Lyon. Rear Admiral Farenholt is visiting Rear Admiral and Mrs. Trille at their Pacific Grove cottage. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Pryor gave a dinner in his honor a few evenings ago at which the other guests present were: Rear Admiral and Mrs. Trille, Mrs. Burnette, Colonel Crittenden and Lieutenant Castleman. On Saturday evening last Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Richardson also entertained for Rear Admiral Farenholt, a number of friends being asked to meet him. Mr. Richardson has just returned from a sketching tour through Alaska and the sketches were particularly interesting to the guest of honor, who has seen much service in Alaskan waters.

Col. and Mrs. W. R. Smedberg visited El Carmelo for a few days during the week, guests of their daughter, Mrs. G. W. McIvor. Upon the arrival in this vicinity of Major McIvor shortly the family will move to the Presidio at Monterey, where Mrs. McIvor's brother, Captain Smedberg, has been stationed for the past year. Mrs. John Burke Murphy, who with her little daughter, Virginia, arrived in San Francisco from Portland in August, will leave shortly for Fort Monroe, Va., where Lieutenant Murphy is taking a year's course at the Artillery School. Mrs. Murphy will be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Nokes, who will remain with her for the winter.

Mrs. William Wren, who is so popular in both Army and civilian circles in San Francisco, has returned with her two daughters from Grand Rapids, Mich., where she has been making an extended visit to relatives.

On Tuesday last Lieut. John W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., reported for duty here, where he was stationed a year or so ago before his assignment to the recruiting office at Detroit. Lieut. and Mrs. McClaskey returned to the coast a month ago, the former being ordered to Oakland, and since then Mrs. McClaskey has been visiting her mother in Vallejo. They will probably continue to make their home in Vallejo with Mrs. McClaskey's parents.

Capt. Giles B. Harber, of the Independence, Comdr. Henry C. Gearing and Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, left on Wednesday evening for Santa Barbara as members of the board to conduct the trial of the California. The other members of the board are Comdr. A. W. Dodd, of Berkeley, and Lieut. Comdr. Thomas W. Kinkaid, of the Chicago. This is the first time that a vessel built on the Pacific Coast has been ordered to conduct her trial trip of officers on duty in this vicinity. It having been customary to send officers out from the East. Owing to the sudden death of one of the officers for the trial of the Nebraska and Milwaukee, who died while en route to Seattle a few months ago, Constructor Evans was substituted, and the board then appointed formulated rules whereby it became possible to appoint future trial boards from officers stationed to this expense, thus saving much expense in transportation as well as the loss of much time for officers in the East who, under the old ruling, might be sent out here. The board now at Santa Barbara will conduct the trial of the South Dakota at a later date. The officers from Mare Island expect to return to the yard about the first of the week. Mrs. Holden A. Evans was the only lady from the yard who went down.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met at the home of Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., this afternoon. The members of the club, a couple of whom are now away on visits, are Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Gearing, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Harber, Mrs. Cuts and Mrs. Rittenhouse.

Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel Edward Shean—Miss Ursula Stone of San Francisco that was—were expected in that city, having sailed recently from Manila, to be the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stone. Lieutenant Shean will remain on duty for a brief leave before returning to the Philippines, while Mrs. Shean will remain until spring, when her husband's regiment, the 16th Infantry, is scheduled to come home. Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad, who has been visiting her mother in San Francisco, left last week for Fort Snelling, where Captain Bjornstad is stationed. She was accompanied by her mother and sister, Mrs. John D. Sabin and Miss Pearl Sabin, who will spend the winter with her. Mrs. Crowell, of San Francisco, was also of the party, going to Fort Snelling to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Edward W. Robinson.

Much interest is being taken by the people of the Service in the naval booth, which is to be one of the features of the elaborate fête which is to be given at Idora Park, Oakland, on Saturday evening next, under the auspices of the Ladies' Relief Society, the benefits to go towards building a home for one of the orphan asylums destroyed by the San Francisco disaster. The naval booth is to be presided over by the following Service ladies: Mrs. Merrill Miller, Mrs. Charles R. Greenleaf, Mrs. Charles Plummer Perkins, Mrs. Henry Glass, Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, Mrs. Ynez Shorb White, Mrs. B. R. Patrick, Mrs. Alexander McCracken, Miss Kitty Kutz, Miss Jessie Miller, Miss Eleanor Phelps and Miss Cornelia Kempf. A drill by the apprentices from the Yerba Buena Training Station is to be one of the attractions.

A telegram was received here the latter part of the week from the Navy Department, asking how soon the hospital ship Relief could be made ready for service on the Eastern Coast. It was supposed that this meant service in Cuba, and the department was wired that she could be made ready in twenty days. The telegram, however, has apparently proved much like others which preceded it on the same subject, for every time that anything unusual occurs, whether it be trouble in the Far East or Cuba or a disaster such as that of last April in San Francisco, there is talk of commissioning the Relief and rushing her off. It has never yet amounted to more than talk, however.

The gunboat Yorktown, which was placed out of commission at Mare Island on June 17, 1903, shortly after her return from the Orient, and which has been undergoing repairs off and on ever since, was again placed in active service on Monday, Oct. 1, with Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan, formerly of the Marblehead, as her commanding officer. At the same time the colors of the Marblehead were lowered, her officers and crew being transferred to the newly commissioned vessel.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 11, 1906.

The U.S. Marine band has made quite a hit while playing at the food fair, and "naval night" last Saturday called out a big crowd and many officers and men from the navy yard who were special guests. Monday was "Army night," when all the officers from Fort Banks were guests of the management. The 10th Artillery band was also present.

Word has reached the navy yard that the new battleship Vermont will arrive here from the Fore River shipyards Nov. 29 and go into drydock the next day. Asst. Naval Constr. Ernest F. Eggert has arrived at the navy yard from Camden, N.J., relieving Naval Constr. William G. Groesbeck, and they exchange places.

Yesterday the French cruiser Jurieu de la Grevière sailed after a stay here of nearly two weeks, during which time her officers and men were much entertained.

Lieut. R. L. Shepard, U.S.M.C., now on the cruiser Dixie in Cuba, is a Boston man, and was prominent in technology athletics, being a crack football player and sprinter. Capt.

U. R. Harris, U.S.N., is acting as captain of the Boston Navy Yard, Capt. William H. Everett being incapacitated from duty owing to his recent accident. William Dwight Chandler, grandson of New Hampshire's eminent politician, William E. Chandler, was appointed at Annapolis by U.S. Senator Jacob H. Gallinger. Young Chandler enters with the class of '07. He is a nephew of Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., and has a brother, Clark P. Chandler, a cadet at West Point.

The 9th Inf., M.V.M., leaves to-morrow for its pilgrimage to New York to be the guests of the 69th Infantry, N.G.N.Y. Several of Governor Guild's staff and a number of other guests are to accompany the regiment. M. H. B.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 10, 1906.

More than usual interest was taken in the Dickinson-Navy game on Saturday, which resulted in both teams being blanked, both because of the close contests played between the two teams for the last four seasons, and the fact that the new rules were put in practice here for the first time. The Navy team played a quick half-back kick, on which they recovered the ball once. They also used a diagonal kick, which would probably be effective ordinarily, but the excellent handling of the ball by Dickinson's quarter prevented a recovery of the ball in any instance.

Almost all the material gains of the day were made by Captain Spencer for the Navy and Frye for the visitors. The former ran back one kick thirty yards and made other good runs after punts and also from scrimmage. Norton's attempts at quarter-back runs were failures. The Navy's ends were decidedly superior to those of the visitors, but otherwise Dickinson's line had something the better of it. In the last half the ball was constantly near Dickinson's goal line, but the Navy was not able to put it over, losing the ball on downs or a short kick. During the last five minutes there was almost a cloudburst accompanied by heavy wind.

The Navy lineup was: Dague, l.e.; Piersol, l.t.; Strolinger, l.g.; Slingluff, c.; Wright, r.g.; Magruder, r.t.; Boynton, r.e.; Norton, q.b.; Spencer (c.), l.h.b.; Bernard, r.h.b.; Ingram, f.b. Referee, Mr. Gresham Poe, of Princeton; umpire, Mr. Morice, of U. of Pa.; head linesman, Lieutenant Reeves, U.S.N.; linesmen, Mr. Gilbert, Dickinson, and Midshipman Simpson; substitutions, Navy, Northcroft for Ingram, Jones for Borden, McCormick for Boynton, DeMott for Dague; time of game two fifteen-minute halves.

At a meeting of the members of the Naval Academy baseball nine, held on Oct. 6, Louis F. Thibault, of Winsted, Conn., was elected captain of the nine for the season of 1907. Thibault has played center field on the Academy nine for three seasons and is a remarkably certain fielder and fair batter. The election was delayed because it was uncertain what members of the first class would graduate in June, and consequently be here during the baseball season. Midshipman Harold V. McKittrick, of Rochester, N.Y., will continue as manager. He performed his duties last season in a very satisfactory manner and arranged the best schedule in the history of baseball at the Academy. Midshipman Richard K. Turner, of Stockton, Cal., a member of the third class, has been selected as assistant manager.

For ten years the Academy has been without an official time piece, and now in the tower of the new academic building four clocks will be placed, one on each side. The works were installed last week, the dials put in place, and in a few days the clock will be in working order. The old clock was on the tower of the old mess hall, but the tower was condemned about ten years ago, and the works of the clock were removed.

The last midshipman is said to have been admitted to the new fourth class and the roster shows 209. The class membership includes two sons and a grandson of the late Admiral William T. Sampson. The sons are Ralph E. and Harold B. Sampson, and the grandson is Roy O. Smith, jr., son of Commander Smith of the Navy, ex-naval attaché at Paris.

Midshipman Henry Clay Hamilton, of Dalton, Ga., a member of the second class, has resigned on account of his eyesight. Midshipman P. O. Schnack, of the third class, has resigned. Prof. C. M. Haisway, jr., of the English and Law Department at the Naval Academy, has tendered his resignation to the Navy Department on account of business which will take him some time to finish.

Very decided reports are out that there is no annoyance of the plebes whatever now in progress at the Naval Academy. These are to be received with some grains of allowance. It would be difficult to find an entire body of one thousand men suddenly converted from strenuous advocates to a system of lamb-like compliance with an opposite policy. There is no doubt, however, that running and hazing have no countenance from the first class men who are pledged to abolish the system. The second class also has an eye on the third class men, who usually do the hazing, to prevent them from indulging in this pastime. A curious reason is alleged for the second class's great virtue—it is said that the second class, which has made no pledge against running or hazing, did not like the way that hazing secrets were made public in courts-martial last year by the then plebe class, now the younger class, and therefore the second class is particularly vigilant to see that the youngsters shall not enjoy the "rate" of running the plebes. As a rule the plebes are keeping the rates with great care, and have a direful fear of offending the upper class men; but should a "ratey" plebe break the rules obtaining amongst the midshipmen themselves it will be an interesting matter, since class fighting has been abolished, to know what other penalty will be inflicted to bring the offender to terms. All the old ridiculous customs in the dining-room have been abolished. The fourth class men no longer sit on the edge of the chairs or get under the table, and even the "Sir," which always preceded a word to an upper class man, is no longer required. If it is given it is merely by willing deference of the newcomer.

The following committee has been selected to have charge of the hops to be given by the midshipmen during the coming season: Stephen Booth McKinney, chairman; Charles Washburn Crosse, Sloan Danenhower, Edgar Adlai Ewing, Herbert Lee Spencer, all 1907; Jules James, Thomas Cassin Kinkaid, Arnold Hines Vanderhoop, 1908; Alger Herman Dresel and Harry Walter Stephenson, 1909. The first of the hops will be given on Saturday, and it is anticipated that the midshipmen will have the members of the Princeton football team as their guests. The number of the hops to be given this season by the midshipmen: Oct. 13 and 27, Nov. 10 and 28, Dec. 8, 24 and 31, Jan. 5 and 19, Feb. 2, March 9, April 6 and 20, May 4 and 18, making a total of fifteen hops.

The midshipmen were only able to score twelve points against the supposedly weak eleven of the Maryland Agricultural College on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 10, the visitors being blanked. All the points were scored in the first half and in the second the Navy team was played to a standstill. While the midshipmen gained much more ground than their opponents by rushing, the latter had good success with a forward pass play and also recovered the ball after several kicks. The midshipmen made a display of fumbling which would have made a victory out of the question had they been pitted against anything like a team of equal strength. Norton was the worst offender, but Captain Spencer was a close second. The first touchdown of the game was made by Northcroft two minutes after the opening of the game, after long runs by Norton and Spencer had put the midshipmen within striking distance. The second was made just before the close of the half, Norton getting the ball on a forward pass from Spencer. Norton kicked both goals.

The Navy lineup was: Bernard, l.e.; Piersol, l.t.; Myers, l.g.; Slingluff, c.; Wright, r.g.; Magruder, r.t.; Dague, r.e.; Norton, q.b.; Spencer (c.), l.h.b.; Ingram, r.h.b.; Northcroft, f.b. Time of game twenty and fifteen minute halves; umpire, Mr. Chamberlain, of Yale; referee, Mr. Neilson, University of Nebraska; assistant umpire, Lieutenant Gannon, U.S.N.; head linesman, Mr. Richardson, M.A.C.; linesmen, Midshipman Simpson and Mr. Hoett, M.A.C.; substitutions: Navy, man Simpson and Mr. Hoett, M.A.C.; Midshipman, Mr. H. B. Leighton for Magruder, Hibbard for Norton, Battles for Hib-



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Mrs. Webb, wife of P.A. Surg. U. R. Webb, U.S.N., who was formerly attached to the Naval Academy, is visiting friends here. Mrs. Doyen, wife of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., who has been spending the past year in Cavite, is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. W. Fay. Mrs. Tilley and Miss Tilley, wife and daughter of Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley, U.S.N., are stopping with Miss Rogot, King George street. The attractive colonial "Ogle House," corner of King George street and College avenue, will be occupied for the winter by Mrs. William Denny Brereton, mother of Midshipman W. D. Brereton, Jr., of the second class. Mrs. Brereton has returned to Annapolis after having spent the summer at The Hague, Lake George, N.Y., and has as her guest Miss Gennie Decker, of New York. Mrs. Nannie F. Harris, of Memphis, Tenn., who has been visiting her son, Midshipman Harris, has left for her home.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 8, 1906.

The construction of the railroad terminals is now practically assured. Capt. J. B. McDonald, U.S.A., constructing Q.M. of the military prison, has been notified that \$8,000 has been appropriated for the purchase of tools, and 200 prisoners will be used until the roads are completed.

Lieut. T. L. Johnson, U.S.N., who had charge of the fort-turret gun on the battleship Missouri, which fired eight shots and made eight hits off Cape Cod Saturday in the presence of President Roosevelt, is a son of Judge Johnson, of the Probate Court of Leavenworth. Capt. C. D. Buck, Med. Dept., left Tuesday for the Presidio.

The christening of Ellen Louise, the infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield, took place Tuesday at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. The sponsors were Mrs. Harry Boyer, of Kansas City, Mo., and Mr. and Mrs. John Dougherty, of St. Louis, Mo. Lieut. Edward Calvert, 9th Cav., has gone to St. Louis to act as best man at the wedding of Lieut. Casper Willis Cole and Miss Grace Flannigan, which took place Sunday afternoon at the home of the bride, 5595 Chamberlain avenue.

The 11th Battery, Field Art., will have a football team this year, and Lieut. F. W. Honeycutt, who has charge of the team, expects to have his men out for practice in a short time.

Capt. R. P. O'Connor, assistant surgeon, arrived here Monday from the Presidio.

Co. A, Signal Corps, in command of Lieut. G. E. Kumpke, arrived Tuesday for Fort Riley. The Signal Corps has been on a tour of duty for two months at the camp of instruction. It did splendid work during the maneuvers and installed the electrical apparatus and lights for the headquarters at the camp.

Lieutenants Place and Williams were guests at a very delightful chafing dish party Saturday night in the city, given by Miss Maybeth Van Duzee for her guests, the Misses Smith and Mr. Wilson, of Texarkana, Ark. Major R. W. McClaughry has returned from Chicago. Captains Ryan and Carr left Sunday to join their regiments, which have been ordered to Cuba. Mrs. C. H. Cochran and nephew, Lawrence Smith, who have been here during the week, have gone to Muskogee, Okla., where they will remain until Christmas, the guests of Mrs. Cochran's brother, Mr. Thomas Smith. Lieut. R. E. Smyser, who was expected here, has been assigned to duty as quartermaster on the transport Sumner. Mrs. Smyser and little son will remain here with Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Craig. The officers who have left to join their commands, under orders for Cuba, are Lieuts. Theodore B. Taylor, 11th Cav.; Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav.; Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav.; Howard B. Hickok, 15th Cav.; George F. Baltzell, 15th Cav.; Lieuts. Asa F. Singleton, 5th Inf.; Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf.; Capt. Clarence E. Dentler, 11th Inf.; Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf.; Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf.; Lieuts. John A. Brockman, 17th Inf.; Benjamin L. Foulis, 17th Inf.; Robert P. Updike, 17th Inf.; Capt. Charles P. Crain, 27th Inf.; Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., and James Ronayne, 28th Inf.

Major Daniel H. Boughton left Saturday for Chicago. Capt. D. B. Case left Friday for Fort Riley. Mr. William Forrester, of Memphis, Tenn., came Friday to be the guest for several days of Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster. Miss Jessie Ecker arrived the latter part of the week from Chicago to remain during the winter with her sister, Mrs. James E. Normoyle. Lieut. J. C. Murphy, of Fort Slocum, N.Y., is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Richard Sprague. Lieutenant Murphy, who has been quite ill at the general hospital in Washington, is en route to Hot Springs, Ark. Miss Margaret Yost, of San Francisco, is also visiting Mrs. Sprague.

Mrs. R. H. Bissell, of New York City, arrived Sunday to be the guest for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hinds. Mrs. Bissell will sail for the Philippines, where she will visit her son, Lieut. H. H. Bissell. In February Mrs. Bissell and Mrs. Bissell, Jr., will leave Manila for a tour of Japan, and will join Lieutenant Bissell's regiment, the 19th Infantry, at Nagasaki, in April on their return to the States. Lieutenant Gilmore left Thursday night for Philadelphia. Lieutenant Watts is spending a short leave in Beaumont, Texas.

Mrs. Peter E. Traub was the hostess of a very delightful 500 party given at her home on Scott avenue Saturday. Word has been received at the garrison from Mr. D. W. Travis, State fish and game warden, that he will express to Captain Murray a number of pairs of Chinese pheasants, with a view to permitting them to acclimate themselves and propagate in this section of the country.

Lieut. Henry Gibbins, 9th Cav., and Miss Grace McGonigle attended the "Earl and the Girl" at the Willis Wood in Kansas City Saturday evening. Capt. W. B. Folwell left

Friday evening for San Francisco. Mrs. George A. Wiczesorek and little daughter will remain in Leavenworth with her mother, Mrs. Giacomini, during the absence of Lieutenant Wiczesorek in Cuba.

Two new Vickers-Maxim machine guns, for the use of the 18th Infantry, have arrived, and the men are receiving instructions under the direction of Lieutenant Cummins.

Mrs. Knudsen has been very ill while in the Philippines, but it is hoped the climate here will benefit her. She is at the home of her parents at 521 Pottawatomie street, having been brought here last week by her husband, Capt. F. L. Knudsen, 8th Inf., who returns soon to the Philippines. A number of railroad magnates were the guests Friday of Col. Charles B. Hall, commandant of the Service School. They were in the city with regard to locating the new power plant.

The first hop of the season was given Friday night at Pope Hall by the officers of the 18th Infantry. It was informal, no hop committee having yet been organized, owing to the uncertainty of conditions now at the post. Capt. H. O. Williams was the guest of friends Saturday in Kansas City to see "The Earl and the Girl." Mrs. Hoffman, who has been the guest for some time of Mrs. Seivert, is now at the Hurd house on South Fourth street in the city. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill were the guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell. Mrs. Holland Rabbott, who has been quite ill during the past week, is very much improved. Mrs. Willis, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John West.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 8, 1906.

William Whistler Helm, one of Newport's best-known young attorneys, died Sunday afternoon at Cullhee, N.C. He was a son of Charles J. Helm, consul to Havana and agent at that place for the Southern Confederacy during the Civil War. His mother was a daughter of Col. William Whistler, U.S.A. Young Helm, who was thirty-nine years old, received an appointment to West Point through John G. Carlisle while Secretary of the Treasury. He was scarcely two years at the Military Academy when he was forced to leave, owing to a wound he received while fencing.

Tuesday evening at the gymnasium Chaplain Hunter gave the first of a series of illustrated lectures for the entertainment of the troops of the post. It was largely attended. The program consisted of several pieces on the graphophone and stereopticon pictures of the ruins of the San Francisco disaster.

Major J. C. F. Tillson and Mrs. Tillson left for Frankfort, Ky., on Wednesday morning for a brief visit.

Lieut. Stanley Symmes Ross, A.C., was one of the hosts at the reception to Secretary Ross during his visit to the Canal Zone and represented the Army in most laudable style. His relatives here and the Army have cause for pride in this gallant Artilleryman who has served in the Philippines, Porto Rico and now in Panama, where he has been for over a year. Lieutenant Ross was a Fort Thomas boy.

Mrs. J. S. Rogers, wife of Major Rogers, commanding officer at this post, arrived here on Thursday to be with her husband.

Contract Surgeon Shackelford, of Vermont, reported for duty here Thursday.

Many improvements are under way here. An enlargement of the mess hall has been decided on and the building of coal sheds. New sewer pipes will be put in.

It looks like real war times in these parts lately. Thursday the trains passed through Cincinnati bearing the soldiers to Cuba; the first train consisted of twelve cars with other trains following through the day. Covington was alive with troops speeding over the streets, darting into groceries and shops and then disappearing. The small boy was alive in every face of his tiny being. A group of these embryo Kentuckians, about seven and eight years of age, accosted a number of these soldiers to satisfy overflowing curiosity. "Air you sojars?" "Yes." "Air you all agoin' ter Cuba?" "Yes." "Air you agoin' there to fight?" "Yes." "Well, then, hustler!" And, with that, each little fellow attached himself to a soldier, running into step with him and went briskly away, gazing up with intense interest and admiration at the soldier's face. And when he overheard a handsome young girl, with her head in the air, say: "These men haven't the splendid bearing of our boys. They are a fine, sober lot of troops, but Fort Thomas troops all look like officers. They wouldn't wear such ill-fitting uniforms." Kentuckians feel that everything on Kentucky soil is just a little bit better than elsewhere.

Lieut. J. C. Murphy, 4th Inf., has availed himself of a four months' sick leave, and will go to Washington to have some surgical work done for his restoration to health.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1906.

Last Friday afternoon, Oct. 5, the rifle team of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers spent the afternoon at the post enjoying the ideal autumnal weather, visiting the public buildings, witnessing the usual drills and subsequently a review given in their honor. After the review Sir Howard Vincent, addressing the corps, complimented the cadets on the perfection of the drill, which in his varied military experiences in many lands he had never seen excelled. The visitors, together with a number of the officers and ladies of the post, were then entertained at the Superintendent's quarters by Col. Sed. Mrs. Scott. Among visitors witnessing the drill were: Prince and Princess Cantacuzene, Capt. A. J. Bowley and Mr. and Mrs. Honore Palmer, who were also among the guests received by Mrs. Larned at the officers' hop on Friday evening.

In a drizzle, which developed into a heavy downpour, a fair-sized crowd watched the game in which the cadets defeated the Trinity College eleven, 24 to 0, on Saturday afternoon. Fumbles were inevitable, as the ball was slippery. The new forward pass was not in evidence, but on side kicks, end runs and trick plays kept the onlookers interested to the very end of the one-sided contest. The game began at 3:05 and was over at 4:15 p.m.

The lineup for West Point was: Weeks (Johnson, T. J.), Le.; Erwin (Pullen), I.; Jenkins (Beach), I.; Philoan, C.; Christy, R.; Sultan, R.; Garey, E. B. (Stearns, Castle), R.; Johnson, R. D. (Mountford), Q. B.; Hill, R. C. (Moore), R. H. B.; Beavers (Arnold), L. H. B.; Smith, R. H. (Greble), F. B. Length of halves, fifteen minutes; umpire, Mr. Minder; referee, Mr. Vail; line-man, Lieutenant Ennis; timekeeper, Mr. Bryant.

Neither side could handle the slippery ball with any degree of certainty. The Army, however, was quicker recovering the leather. Only once did the visitors make a first down. Stearns scored a safety for the Army on a fumble in the second half. The Trinity boys were unable to get through the Army interference and almost every try at end resulted in a long, spectacular run. At the start of the game Johnson ran the kick-off back thirty-five yards. Beavers following with fifteen around the end, and Weeks was sent through the line for the first score six minutes after play began. Johnson made two fair catches, but Beavers missed each try at goal.

A series of class football games has been arranged, and the work of preparation for these is going on under efficient direction. Each class squad has an officer coaching it. Great interest is being shown in these games and, as a result, about 120 cadets are playing ball. On telegraphic orders Captain Smith left for Cuba last Tuesday so Lieut. Ernest Graves has been designated a head coach in his place. Captain Smith's departure is much regretted, as the early season's work under his efficient direction has been very gratifying. However, the responsible position will be ably filled by Lieutenant Graves, whose wide experience and great ability fit him for the new duty.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion, under the auspices of the New York Commandery, will visit West Point on Thursday, Oct. 11. A reception will be tendered the visitors on their arrival at Memorial Hall, and a review will be given in their honor in the afternoon. On Saturday, Oct. 13, the members of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution

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are expected to reach West Point by steamer in time to witness the afternoon inspection and the West Point-Colgate football game. They will be accompanied by the 71st Regiment band. On this occasion a silver cup will be presented to the Military Academy similar to that presented to the U.S. Naval Academy by the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

In the long list of recent visitors a few may be mentioned: Gen. Alfred Mordcau, retired, and Mrs. Mordcau, of Washington; Mrs. E. C. Gilman, of Fort Myer, Va., guests of Capt. and Mrs. Sumnerall; Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, 10th Cav., a guest of Lieutenant Comly; Prince and Princess Cantacuzene, of Russia; Capt. A. J. Bowley, Art. Corps, aide to Gen. Frederick D. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. Honore Palmer, of Chicago; Mrs. Clifton Comly, of Indianapolis; the Misses Julia and Emma Delafield, daughters of the late Col. Richard Delafield who was Superintendent of the Military Academy from Sept. 1, 1893, to Aug. 15, 1945; from Sept. 8, 1895, to Jan. 23, 1891, and from Jan. 25, 1891, to March 1, 1891, and Mrs. Edwin St. John Greble, all guests at the hotel. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, retired, and Capt. Herman C. Schumm have been among officers visiting the post during the present week.

The proceeds of the entertainment given for the benefit of the Army Relief Society on Sept. 28 amounted to over \$150.

#### FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Oct. 8, 1906.

Col. S. C. Mills, inspector general of the division, came down from New York for the first of the week to look over the loss sustained by the storm. The Colonel, with Capt. L. S. Miller, in command at Fort Barrancas, and Lieut. L. S. Chappell, Q.M., went to Fort Pickens and Fort McRee and made a thorough inspection. Captain Miller has handled the post in a fine manner during these trying days and Lieutenant Chappell has demonstrated his ability as a quartermaster.

Mrs. Douglas, wife of Capt. J. B. Douglas, arrived on Wednesday and they are getting settled in the new set of quarters on the back row. Mrs. Edwards came down from Atlanta on Thursday, and she and Lieut. L. S. Edwards have moved into what were formerly called the colonel's quarters.

Captain Miller, district commander, and Lieut. W. K. Wilson, adjutant, went to Fort Morgan on an inspection trip last Tuesday. It is expected that the two companies at Fort Morgan will immediately move to Fort Barrancas. That will make this a seven-company post and will undoubtedly give us the use of the fine new passenger boat that has been on the run from Morgan to Mobile. Certainly such a boat is much needed at this post.

Lieut. A. L. Keesling, 9th Company, is out of the hospital after a severe illness. Mrs. Taylor, who has been with her daughter, Mrs. Wilson, for some time, will return to Portland, Ore., in a few days.

The Poe lost her propeller on Monday morning. A diver came down from the navy yard and recovered it, but several days must elapse before the Poe can be expected to be in commission again. The launch was put in the water after the storm, but it went in too deep and will only run on the bottom of the bay; in fact the hull was found to be ruined. As the dummy does not run it will soon be a serious proposition to get supplies, for it is doubtful if a tug or any sort of a boat can be rented.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 5, 1906.

Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, commanding the 25th Infantry, arrived the middle of the week and at once assumed command, relieving Major J. M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., who has been in command of the garrison since the arrival of the battalion last January. Mrs. Hoyt accompanied Colonel Hoyt and they will soon be settled. Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, regimental Q.M., 25th Inf., relieved Lieut. Charles O. Schudt, battalion Q.M., of his duties as post quartermaster. Lieut. Walter Short, 25th Inf., who has been at Sea Girt, returned this week.

Capt. Juan S. Hart, brother-in-law of Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Davis, and Lieut. Col. George K. McGunnagle, U.S.A., returned to El Paso this week from New York, where he attended the Associated Press meetings. Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Inf., has just gone to Mexico City to spend a three weeks' leave.

Miss Thira Bellinger, cousin of Major John B. Bellinger, Q.M. Dept., who has been visiting her aunt, Miss Westcott, in El Paso, returned to her home in San Antonio, Texas, last week. Before her departure Miss Westcott gave a very delightful card party in her honor at which were a number of Army girls and those connected with the Army and Navy; these were Miss O'Connor, Miss Evalyn Logan, Miss Porter, Miss Adele Pewel, Miss Marie Longmeare, Miss Clara Hague, and Miss Clara Davis.

At present the officers' line is quite crowded for quarters, so that it is necessary for the lieutenants to double up. Through some mistake in the contracts that were to have been





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let before the close of the last fiscal year, the money that had been appropriated to build additional quarters here reverted to the treasury so that now nothing can be done until another appropriation is made after Congress assembles.

A telephone system is being put into all of the officers' quarters and official buildings; the work is in charge of Lieut. John E. Green, 25th Inf.

Capt. Edmund Wright, 1st Cav., recruiting officer at El Paso, went to Alamogordo, N.M., this week to investigate the advisability of establishing a recruiting station at that point.

Mr. Charles R. Logan, of the Custom Service, son of Major and Mrs. T. H. Logan, is just recovering from a severe illness of several months. Mel Partello, son of Major and Mrs. J. M. T. Partello, is ill with a low fever. Mrs. Partello is expected home the first of the week.

### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 10, 1906.

Capt. Charles E. Marrow, Med. Dept., returned Saturday morning from Mt. Gretna; that night he received orders to proceed without delay to Cuba and left Sunday morning. Capt. and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner entertained at dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Frederick Strong, Col. Ramsay D. Potts and Capt. Alston Hamilton. Colonel Potts was the guest of Major and Mrs. Strong. Mrs. Alston Hamilton, wife of Captain Hamilton, returned with her son, John, Saturday week ago. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stearns returned Monday two weeks ago and the bridal couple received a hearty welcome.

Mrs. Rafferty, wife of Major Rafferty, arrived with her daughter, Madeline, on Monday, to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams at the Chamberlin. On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Adams gave a beautifully appointed dinner in honor of Mrs. Rafferty. The center of the circular table was banked in ferns and covers were laid for sixteen. The guests were: Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, Major and Mrs. Frederick Strong, Mrs. Charles J. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Houston Eldredge, Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gulick, Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, and Mrs. Mildred Beatty Pearce. Mrs. Barnes, wife of Lieut. Harry C. Barnes, entertained at luncheon on Saturday, Mrs. Ogden Rafferty being the honor guest. Red dahlias formed the centerpiece. The guests were: Mrs. Rafferty, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hero, Mrs. Eldredge, Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Marshall. Capt. and Mrs. Gulick entertained at dinner for Mrs. Ogden Rafferty on Saturday evening. The other guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Eldredge and Capt. and Mrs. Hero. Mrs. Rafferty left Sunday for New York, where she will make a round of visits before returning to Porto Rico. Mrs. McWilliams, mother of Lieut. C. E. N. Howard, is here as the guest of Lieutenant Howard.

### FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, Oct. 8, 1906.

Lieut. W. C. Johnson and the following enlisted men constituting the regimental baseball team of the 26th Infantry arrived on Friday and will play the 3d Battalion, 25th Inf., three games of ball. The team: Sergeant Savage, Co. B; Private Stockton, Co. B; Sergeant Murphy, Corporals Davis and Colley, Co. C; Private Melia, Co. I; Corporal Throckmorton, Co. K; Sergeant Roberts, Co. L; Sergeant Woodin, Co. M; Private Bryan, Co. M. The battalion team of this post consists of Lieutenant Wiegstein, captain of the team; Sergeant Heard, Co. I; Corporal Swinton, Co. K; Private Banner, Co. I; Private Collins, Co. I; Private Johnson, Co. K; Private Johnson, Co. I; Private Mitchell, Co. M and Private Sanders, Co. I. The first game resulted in a victory for the visitors, score 5 to 3.

Capt. and Mrs. J. P. O'Neil entertained on Saturday evening. High five was played, followed by dancing. The prizes for cards were won by Mrs. Harbold and Mr. Hawley, and the consolation prizes were given to Mrs. Bretta and Mr. Elser. Among the guests from town were Mr. and Mrs. Bretta, Dr. and Mrs. Halsell, Miss McKnight, Miss Derby and Miss Cogley, Lieutenants Johnson and Barlow, 26th Inf., were present.

Lieut. James Blyth, battalion Q.M. and C.S., has been relieved as post Q.M. by Lieut. Douglas Donald. First Sergt. Lewis Broadus, Co. M, 25th Inf., who distinguished himself in saving the lives of several of his comrades at Fort Niobrara last June, has been awarded a certificate of merit. The battalion was formed for parade on Friday evening and the certificate presented to Sergeant Broadus. Capt. Marshall Childs will leave for Fort Sill on Monday for duty on a G.C.M.

### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 8, 1906.

Lieut. Col. Lotus Niles, recently promoted, entertained the officers of the garrison at the club on Thursday evening. He will go to Fort Casey, Wash., after a two months' leave. Lieut. W. E. Prosser, Art. Corps, has left for a two months' vacation. Col. R. W. Hoyt, 25th Inf., was a visitor in the post on the 3d, passing through San Antonio en route to join his station at Fort Bliss.

The football team, managed by Lieut. H. C. M. Supplee, went to Austin on Saturday to play the University team, and the baseball team under Lieut. W. C. Johnson went to Laredo on Friday, where they will play three games with the battalion team of the 25th Infantry, stationed at Fort McIntosh.

Just as the big amusement tent was getting to be the attraction for the enlisted men, fire destroyed it, on Thursday morning. An entertainment had been given by the men on Wednesday night. The tent had been well supplied with amusement matter, much of which is destroyed. A large quantity of the

contents of the tent was saved. An effort will be made to have the citizens of San Antonio subscribe enough funds to purchase a new tent. The one destroyed was presented to the 26th Infantry by the citizens of Austin.

Capt. E. A. Roche, 26th Inf., has gone away to enjoy a two months' leave. Lieut. E. P. Thompson has been appointed battalion Q.M. and C.S., 3d Battalion, 26th Inf. Lieut. S. M. Barlow has gone to Laredo for a few days' visit.

The new \$67,000 hospital has been commenced. It will be one of the finest buildings at any post. Capt. J. P. Preston has gone to Maryland, Major Hatch to Maine and Lieutenant Kelly to Kentucky, where they will spend well earned vacations. Captain Knox has returned from an extended leave spent in the East. Major C. A. Bennett, Art. Corps, Capt. J. C. Nicholls, Ord. Dept., have reported at the post for duty.

### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 8, 1906.

Major R. W. Johnson, who returned to this post from Fort Riley the early part of the week, left on Wednesday morning for Havana, where he will have charge of the medical supply station. Mrs. Johnson has gone to California, to be the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. McGregor, during the major's absence.

The return of the troops from Fort Riley on Oct. 8 was the cause of much rejoicing. During their march home not a single day of rain or stormy weather was experienced, and they returned in excellent health and spirits.

Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Kent are the guests of Lieutenant Kent's sister, Mrs. William E. Welsh. In their honor Capt. and Mrs. Welsh will give a large dance at the Officers' Club on the evening of Oct. 9. On Friday evening previous to their attendance at the Ark-Sar. Ben ball in Omaha a number of the officers of this post gave a large dinner at the Omaha Club. Capt. Frank A. Wilcox is preparing to leave in a few days for Washington, where he will attend the War College. Capt. Charles Lyman Bent will take the quarters vacated by Captain Wilcox, and Mrs. Bent will arrive here in about a week. Lieut. George R. Guild, has gone to Nahant, S.D., where he will join Mrs. Guild, who has been spending the summer there. Mrs. Edward R. Stone has returned home after a visit of three months with her parents at their summer home near St. Paul, Minn.

Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton have gone to Minneapolis, Minn., where they will remain for two months. Mrs. Hansford L. Threlkeld, who has been in Kentucky during the summer, has returned to her home here, bringing with her as her guest Miss Berry. Major and Mrs. Abercrombie have arrived and will occupy quarters No. 14. Lieut. Eldredge D. Wardfield, who has been attending the Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, has reported and been assigned to Co. L.

### FORT WRIGHT.

Fort Wright, Wash., Oct. 6, 1906.

The 3d Infantry band of Fort Lawton will be stationed here the next two months. The band made a splendid showing at the two closing days of the Spokane Interstate fair, Sept. 24 to Oct. 6, where the bandmen received great applause at their military concerts. A battalion of the 3d Infantry, 273 men and non-coms., in command of Capt. Maury Nichols, marched from the fort to the Spokane Interstate fair grounds on the morning of Oct. 6, headed by the crack band, and in the afternoon gave an exhibition drill and dress parade before 10,000 persons in the grandstand. Mayor Floyd L. Daggett, of Spokane, declared a half holiday in honor of the occasion, which closed the two weeks' exposition, and the 3d, declared to be the best drilled regiment in the Pacific Northwest, did its officers and men credit.

Capt. and Mrs. G.A.R., and Reno Women's Relief Corps, of Spokane, have awarded a contract for a \$3,000 monument in memory of the veterans of the Civil War. The dedication will be May 1, 1907, when officers from Forts Wright and Lawton and Spanish war veterans will have direction of the services.

Governor Albert E. Mead and Adjutant O. E. Hamilton, of the Washington National Guard, were in Spokane Oct. 5, where arrangements were made to have thirty men underwrite \$30,000 needed for the completion of Spokane's \$50,000 armory. The Governor will urge the legislature of this State to enact legislation to protect and reimburse those who advance funds to further the erection of the armory.

### ATHLETICS AT FORT BANKS, MASS.

The following were the winners in the different athletic events contested for at the field day for the Artillery district of Boston at Fort Strong, Mass., on Sept. 27:

One hundred-yard dash, Corpl. Joseph P. Menard, 96th Co., C.A., 10 2-5 secs.; pole vault, Pvt. Howard W. Lawson, 77th Co., C.A., 9 ft. 6 ins.; running broad jump, Pvt. Pearl Hamilton, 46th Co., C.A., 19 ft. 9 ins.; putting sixteen-pound shot, Master Elec. Ralph R. Gelts, U.S.A., 36 ft. 11 1-2 ins.; equipment race, Pvt. Morris Millwood, 89th Co., C.A., 2 mins. 35 3-5 secs.; bayonet race, Sergt. Joseph J. Gladden, 89th Co., C.A., 1 min. 7 2-5 secs.; 250-yard run, Corpl. E. Dowdie, 83d Co., 23 2-5 secs.; standing broad jump, Corpl. Michael H. Tunley, 76th Co., C.A., 9 ft. 11 1-4 ins.; 220-yd. hurdles, Corpl. Joseph P. Menard, 96th Co., C.A., 23 secs.; throwing sixteen-pound hammer, Corpl. William Lynch, 96th Co., C.A., 110 ft. 7 ins.; running high jump, Corpl. Ira B. Catlin, 46th Co., C.A., 5 ft. 4 ins.; throwing baseball, Pvt. Asa Pluff, 76th Co., C.A., 353 ft. 10 ins.; shoe race, Pvt. Edward M. Gage, 76th Co., C.A.; tug-of-war, team from Fort Warren; relay race, team from Fort Warren; number of points made by each post, Fort Warren, Mass., 60; Fort Banks, Mass., 32; Fort Strong, Mass., 19; Fort Revere, Mass., 14; Fort Andrews, Mass., 1.

The highest individual score was made by Corpl. Joseph P. Menard, 96th Co., C.A., Fort Warren, Mass. The second highest individual score was made by Corpl. William Lynch, 96th Co., C.A., Fort Warren.

Fort Warren is clearly entitled to the distinction of the championship among the posts of the Artillery district of Boston. Corpl. Joseph P. Menard, of the 96th Co., C.A., Fort Warren, Mass., is officially declared the champion all-around athlete of the Artillery district of Boston, and is awarded the medal offered by the district commander.

### BORN.

DURFEE.—At Roanoke, Va., Oct. 2, 1906, a daughter, Dorothy, to Capt. and Mrs. L. L. Durfee, 17th U.S. Inf.

KIMBLE.—To Master Electrician and Mrs. Samuel R. Kimble, U.S.A., a son, Oct. 8, 1906.

NAYLOR.—At Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas Province, Luzon, P.I., Aug. 9, 1906, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. William K. Naylor, 9th U.S. Inf.

SMITH.—At Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 1, 1906, a daughter, to the wife of Chaplain Herbert Stanley Smith, 3d Inf.

SWANSTROM.—To Mr. F. E. Swanstrom and Mrs. Swanstrom (née Mary Ethel Semple), a daughter, Georgina Osgood, Sept. 22, 1906, at Seattle, Wash.

WALLACE.—At Henry Barracks, Cayey, Porto Rico, Sept. 19, 1906, a son, to the wife of Dr. George S. Wallace, U.S.A.

WELLS.—At Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 5, 1906, a daughter, to Mrs. B. H. Wells, wife of Captain Wells, 29th U.S. Inf.

### MARRIED.

BOOTES-BUCK.—At Chefoo, China, Aug. 18, 1906, on the U.S.S. Wisconsin, Capt. James T. Bootes, U.S.M.C., and Miss Anna Katherine Buck.

COLE-FLANTGAN.—At St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6, 1906, Lieut. Caspar W. Cole, 9th U.S. Cav., and Miss Grace Flantgan.

EMBIK—MACRAE.—At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10, 1906, Mr. James B. Embick, brother of Capt. Stanley D. Embick, Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Bessie P. MacRae.

EASTER-PORCHER.—At El Paso, Texas, Oct. 2, 1906,

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Malt is the soul of beer. Perfect malt is made only by the exclusive Pabst eight-day method. This process costs more than twice as much as the usual four-day method of making malt. Four-day malt cannot make perfect beer such as

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because four-day malt is a forced and unnatural process and beer made from four-day malt lacks the nutritious food elements which distinguish Pabst Beer. The exclusive Pabst method of brewing with Pabst eight-day malt gives Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer its rich nutrition and its fine mellow flavor.

Miss Lila Porcher, sister of Lieut. G. Porcher, U.S.R.C.S., to Mr. Henry Frederick Easter.

HAWKINS-STREATOR.—At Newport News, Va., Oct. 6, 1906, Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th U.S. Inf., and Miss Rebecca R. Streator.

HOWARD-BELL.—At Omaha, Neb., Oct. 3, 1906, Miss Mercedes Lorne Bell to Lieut. Stuart A. Howard, 30th U.S. Inf.

LEAR-RUSSEL.—At Breckinridge, Mo., Oct. 4, 1906, Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr., 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Grace Russel.

LEE-WATT.—At Newport News, Va., Oct. 9, 1906, Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf., U.S.A., to Miss Emma Clifton Watt.

LONG-SHEPPARD.—At Sausalito, Cal., Oct. 2, 1906, Miss Georgine Sheppard to Lieut. Edwin C. Long, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

McCLURG-MASON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1906, at Saugerties, N.Y., Mrs. T. B. M. Mason and Med. Inspr. Walter McClurg, U.S.N.

McKELL-McGINNIS.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 9, 1906, Lieut. David McC. McKell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Edna McGinnis.

NICHOLS-ELLIS.—From New Orleans, La., Sept. 26, 1906, Miss Florence Z. Ellis to Capt. Jesse C. Nichols, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

SMITH-HARRISON.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 1, 1906, Miss Harriet Bonycastle Harrison, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, 28th U.S. Inf., to Lieut. Frederick Harrison Smith, 30th Battery, Field Art., U.S.A.

SMITH-LEAVEY.—At Jackson, Mich., Oct. 3, 1906, Capt. C. F. Smith, U.S.V., and Miss Agnes I. Leavey.

WAGGAMAN-FULLER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1906, Miss Frances M. Fuller, niece of Col. and Mrs. Lewis Smith, to Mr. Ennals Wagaman.

### DIED.

BAIN.—At Goldsboro, N.C., Oct. 7, 1906, Col. T. H. Bain, I.G., North Carolina National Guard, captain, 1st N.C. Volunteer Infantry, 1898-1899.

BOAK.—At Martinsburg, W. Va., Oct. 4, 1906, Dr. John Seibert Boak, father of Dental Surg. S. D. Boak, U.S.A.

DUNCAN.—At WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 1, 1906, Mrs. Mary Shields Duncan, wife of Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas Duncan, U.S.A., and sister of Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A.

JEWETT.—At Corning, Cal., Sept. 30, 1906, Richard H. L. Jewett, father of Lieut. Frank P. Jewett, 1st U.S. Inf.

MARTIN.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1906, Col. Henry P. Martin, who was colonel of the 71st N.Y. in the Civil War.

THOMHAM.—At Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 30, 1906, Alfred Thomham, brother of Capt. William Kelly, Jr., associate professor of modern languages, West Point, N.Y.

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The members of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers rifle team of London and of the rifle team of the 7th Regiment, N.Y.N.G., were entertained informally at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, by Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the District of Columbia Militia. The party included Sir Howard Vincent, Capt. Montagu Shattock, Capt. M. L. Porter, Capt. E. B. Glaser, Capt. A. Moy, Captain Ward, Lieut. Stanley C. Probyn, Lieut. E. R. Bird, Lieut. T. R. Low, Lieut. A. E. Southall, Sergt. W. M. Power, H. A. Schmidt, Edmund Tyrell, A. G. Fulton, Frederick Charles Sheppard, C. Gill, H. Stocker, R. de Rupe Roche, W. A. Halls and Frank C. New York New York regiment were represented by Capt. Robert McLean, Capt. W. H. Palmer, Pvt. E. C. Robinson, Capt. W. J. Underwood, Capt. B. B. McAlpin, Lieut. H. E. Crall, F. X. O'Connor, E. P. Fowler, H. L. Sudaym, W. B. Short, W. W. Taylor, Jerre Millemann, O. M. Beach, Jr., D. C. Meyer, J. D. Thees and E. F. Lonsdale, and also by a special delegation including Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. William H. Kipp, Major Willard C. Fisk, Capt. George A. Schastey, Robert Maset, Louis W. Stotesbury, William H. Palmer, Walter G. Schuyler, J. Weston Myers, Dewitt C. Falls and Lieut. C. Otto Toussaint and William F. Wall. On Oct. 7 various points of interest were visited about Washington.

Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N.Y., invited to act as grand marshal of the parade on Oct. 13, on the occasion of the 69th Regiment taking possession of the new armory at Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets and Lexington avenue, New York city, has issued the following orders: The headquarters of the grand marshal will be at Astor and Lafayette place, where organizations will be reported to him not later than 2:30 p.m. The formation will be as follows: 7th N.Y., Col. D. Appleton, right resting at Astor and Lafayette place; 9th Massachusetts, Col. William H. Donovan, right resting on left of 7th Regiment; Old Guard of New York, Gen. John T. Cutting, right resting on left of 9th Massachusetts; 1st Battery, N.Y., Capt. Louis Wendel, right resting on left of Old Guard; 2d Battery, N.Y., Capt. David Wilson, right resting on left of 1st Battery; invited guests and carriages. The Irish Brigade Association and Veterans' Association of the 69th Regiment will act as a guard of honor to the invited guests. 69th Regiment, N.Y.N.G. The formation of organizations will be sixteen files front. The line of march will be: Astor place to Broadway, to Waverly place, to Fifth avenue, to Forty-first street, East to Madison avenue, down Madison avenue to Thirty-second street, where the organizations will be successively formed in line on the east side of the avenue, where the 69th Regiment will pass them in review, after which organizations will join the column and proceed to the armory. The 1st and 2d Batteries will not turn out of the line of march, but will proceed to Madison avenue and Twenty-fifth street, where they will dismount and follow the organizations into the armory. The bands of all organizations except that of the 69th Regiment will turn out of the column at the entrance to the armory and will cease to play when the rear of their organization has entered the building. The parade will be reviewed at the Engineers' Club, on the west side of Fifth avenue between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, instead of at the Union



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League Club as previously stated. The Hon. M. Linn Bruce, accompanied by the Governor's staff, will review the parade.

During the past six months the 22d N.Y., Colonel Hotchkiss, shows a net gain in membership of twenty-eight, and its strength on Oct. 1 was 706 officers and men. Its gain in membership between April 1 and Sept. 30 was seventy-one and its losses forty-three. The largest gain was in Company F, which has jumped from fifty-eight to seventy-five in membership. Company A is the largest unit with 102 officers and men. Company E will hold a dance at the armory on Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, after drill. In addition to the routine infantry drill, there is theoretical instruction in engineering in which the command is taking great interest. It is said to be not unlikely that the regiment may be authorized to organize two additional companies in the near future.

Colonel Dyer, of the 12th N.Y., has received with regret the resignation of Capt. S. S. Stebbins, of Company F. Captain Stebbins was known as one of the most skilled rifle shots in the United States, and has shot on the State and regimental rifle teams. He has also won the President's match for the individual championship of the United States. Captain Stebbins first joined the Guard as a private in Company K of the 7th Regiment, May 30, 1890, and was elected a first lieutenant of Co. B, 12th Regiment, June 2, 1893. During the Spanish War he served as captain in the Volunteer regiment. Company H has elected a first lieutenant in the person of 2d Lieut. H. S. Kip, of Company A. Lieutenant Kip has served in Squadron A and also as a first lieutenant in the 9th N.Y. Volunteers during the war with Spain. Company G has unanimously elected 1st Lieut. James C. Lord a first lieutenant. He is at present on the staff of Colonel Dyer as battalion adjutant. Company C, Captain Robb, has now 103 officers and men on its roll and Captain Robb, in honor of the event, entertained the company at dinner on Oct. 11.

The 9th N.Y., Colonel Morris, on Oct. 1, had a membership of 708 officers and men. During the past six months the regiment has gained by enlistment 116 men, and has lost by discharge seventy-seven. This shows a net gain in membership of thirty-nine. In order to interest the enlisted men of the command and as a reward for their previous good work, it has been decided that a series of Saturday night dances shall be held for their benefit during the season. The first of these dances will be held on Saturday evening, Oct. 27. It has also been decided to organize an enlisted band similar to that of the 13th Regiment, which has proved so successful in that command. Colonel Morris has made application for the formation of a new company to be known as Company L.

Despite its internal troubles, the 8th N.Y. had 700 officers and men on its rolls on Oct. 1, and made a net gain in recruiting during the past six months of thirty-one. The present membership is the largest in its history as a National Guard regiment. It is unfortunate that a condition of affairs has existed in the regiment for some time, which is ruinous to discipline and usefulness of the command as a military organization. To put an end to this internal strife between two factions of officers, Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, has demanded the resignation of Col. J. M. Jarvis, Lieut. Col. J. E. Kirby and Major Robert Edwards. The General also informed the officers that unless all three resigned, he would recommend that the regiment be reduced to a battalion. Lieutenant Colonel Kirby and Major Edwards at once informed General Smith that they did not want to be on record as sacrificing the regiment, and told him they would resign any time. Colonel Jarvis requested time to consider the matter, and at last accounts had not agreed to resign. All three officers have served with the command for a number of years, and were with it in the U.S. Service in 1898. No one regrets the drastic measures necessary more than General Smith, but under the circumstances there was no other course he could consistently take.

In a decision at Columbus, Ohio, on Oct. 3, Judge E. B. Dillon, of the Common Pleas Court, holds that a member of the Ohio National Guard, who fails to respond to a riot call or a sudden call to duty, can be arrested and temporarily detained without specific charges being preferred against him. His decision is based on the case of Alfred Welsh, of Columbus, Ohio, who, last June, refused to accompany his company, Co. A, 4th Regiment, to Dillonvale.

Weekly evening drills are ordered for the different organizations of the Brigade and Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, commencing Nov. 1, 1906, and continuing to May 31, 1907, inclusive. During the coming drill season, instruction will be given in all that pertains to practical field work, so far as it is possible to do so. Two entire drills each month will be devoted to this work, and the use and care of the rifle. Company commanders are directed to make a careful inspection at least once a month of all the rifles in the company, and will see that all are kept in proper condition for immediate use. All rifles not found to be in such condition, by an inspector sent for that purpose, will be cleaned and repaired; the cost thereof to be charged against the allowance for care of property.

Second Lieut. Leroy W. Foss, Co. L, 14th N.Y., has resigned on account of business. He has only been in the regiment a little over a year.

The 47th N.Y., Colonel Eddy, during the past six months made a net gain in membership of thirty-one. It enlisted seventy-five men and discharged or dropped forty-four. The present strength of the command is 619 officers and men. Company E, the largest unit of the regiment, has ninety-three officers and men. The smallest company is D, with a roll of forty-nine.

The 23d N.Y., which is now a command of eleven companies, on Oct. 1 had a membership of 809 officers and men. This is a net gain of fifty-four during the past six months. During the latter period 187 men were enlisted and eighty-three were discharged. Company K, with a membership of ninety-three, is the largest company. The smallest company is L, which was recently organized. It has forty-seven members. Captain William DuBois, of Company K, has been unanimously elected major. Following his election Col. William A. Stokes consulted him with reference to the appointment of staff officers for the new battalion. Battalion Q.M. Sergt. Clarence Walker was at

once named for battalion quartermaster, and Sergt. Millard F. Cook, of Company K, was recommended for battalion adjutant. They will have the rank of first lieutenant.

69TH N.Y.—COL. E. DUFFY.

Everything is in readiness for the big celebration incident to the gallant 69th Regiment taking possession of its new armory this afternoon, Oct. 13. The parade incident to the event will be the biggest in the history of any similar function in this city, and the order bearing on this will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Distinguished officers of the Army, Navy, National Guard, Volunteers, public officials, and prominent citizens are among the many special guests who have been invited, and the event will be a memorable one. The invitations to the event are very artistic, and have an engraving of the new armory thereon.

The 9th Regiment of Massachusetts has invited the following guests from that State to accompany it: Adj. Gen. James A. Frye, Brig. Gen. William H. Devine, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor John T. Duggan, of Worcester; Mayor James B. Casey, of Lowell, and the following officers of the 2d Massachusetts: Col. Frederick E. Pierce, Lieut. Col. Harry R. Fairbanks, Major Edwin R. Gray, Major William C. Hayes and Major Phineas L. Rider. The retired officers of the 9th Massachusetts will also accompany the regiment.

Colonel Duffy, in an order to his command relative to the parade, says: "This parade and ceremony will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the regiment and should inspire the enlisted men to new efforts to maintain in the future the standards established in the past, and demonstrate by attention to duty that the regiment is ready at all times when called upon to serve the State and Nation. This is indeed an auspicious occasion, and we are grateful to those organizations and friends who join with us. The 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and 9th Regiment, M.V.M., without arms, will assemble at the new armory on Sunday, Oct. 14, 1906, and will proceed to St. Patrick's Cathedral to assist at Pontifical High Mass, which will be celebrated at eleven a.m."

The following is a list of the present officers of the 69th Regiment:

Field and staff: Col. Edward Duffy, Lieut. Col. John Duncan Emmet, Major Michael Lynch, Major John E. Duffy, Capt. John R. Foley, adjutant; Capt. John A. Delany, Major Francis L. Oswald, Capt. Thomas F. Maguire, Capt. William M. Ford, Capt. Bernard J. Glynn, Capt. William J. B. Daly, chaplain; Lieut. John J. Phelan, P. E. Nagle, Thomas L. Reynolds and L. D. Conley.

Line officers—Co. A: Capt. Michael J. Dwyer, 1st Lieut. Rupert Hughes, 2d Lieut.—vacancy. Co. B: Capt. Edward M. Dillon, 1st Lieut. William F. S. Root, 2d Lieut. Jeremiah A. O'Leary. Co. C: Capt. Felix J. McSherry, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Shanton, 2d Lieut. John E. Chiquette. Co. D: Capt. Phillip E. Reville, 1st Lieut. Patrick J. Mulcahy, 2d Lieut.—vacancy. Co. E: Capt. John J. Scanlon, 1st Lieut. William E. Morris, 2d Lieut. James L. Doyle. Co. F: Capt. E. J. Maguire, 1st Lieut. John W. Elmes, 2d Lieut. Michael A. Kelly. Co. G: Capt. Bernard F. Cummings, 1st Lieut. Edward M. Kirkpatrick, 2d Lieut. John E. O'Brien. Co. H: Capt. Carlisle R. Clarke, 1st Lieut. W. Clayton Woods, 2d Lieut. J. J. Scanlon. Co. I: Capt. Charles Healy, 1st Lieut. J. P. Everett, 2d Lieut. James McGill. Co. K: Capt. William J. Costigan, 1st Lieut. James E. Dillon, 2d Lieut.—vacancy.

The new armory, which the regiment so well deserves, is one of the most imposing and finely appointed buildings for military purposes in America, and in many respects it is an improvement on other fine armories. The rifle and revolver range in the basement is 300 feet long. A fully equipped kitchen, capable of feeding a thousand men, and a mess hall and boiler room are also in the basement. On the first floor is the big drill hall, 201 feet 11-1/2 inches by 168 feet 10 inches. On the same floor are also offices for the field and staff, board of officers, library and reception room. On the second floor are twelve company rooms, memorial hall, veterans' room and commodious balconies for spectators. On the third floor are the locker rooms, each being located over its company room and reached by a private stairway. The hospital corps' room and surgeons' room and gymnasium are on the same floor. On the fourth floor are the quarters of the band, drum corps, quartermaster's office, storerooms, bath rooms, etc. The drill hall roof is carried by six pairs of steel trusses, each of which has a span of 189 feet 8 inches and a rise of 103 feet 4 inches at center. The skylight extends the entire length of the drill hall, and has a width of 40 feet on each side of the center line, giving a dimension of about 80 by 202 feet. The large brick arch at the east end of the drill hall is the largest in the United States. The span is 90 feet 2 inches. The furnishings in the armory will not be completed for some time yet.

The 69th Regiment was organized Oct. 12, 1861. In 1858 it was reorganized as an Artillery regiment, doing duty as Infantry. It was mustered in the U.S. Service May 9, 1861, at Washington, D.C., to serve three months, and mustered out Aug. 3, 1861, during which service it took part in actions at Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run. In August, 1861, about 800 men of this regiment joined the 69th N.Y. Volunteers to serve three years. The regiment was again recruited and reentered the Service of the United States, May 26, 1862, to serve three months; it was mustered out of service Sep. 3, 1862. On the return from this service again the major part of the regiment entered the Service of the United States for three years as the 69th National Guard Artillery, or 182d N.Y. Volunteers. The regiment having been reorganized, was mustered in the Service of the United States for thirty days, from June 25 to July 25, 1863. July 6, 1864, it was again mustered in the United States Service for three months, and mustered out Oct. 6, 1864.

When the regiment left for the front on April 23, 1861, it was the only regiment from New York except the 7th which took its full quota of 1,050 men. In the battle of Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, the 69th, together with the 79th N.Y., 13th N.Y., 2d Wisconsin and a battery of Light Artillery, U.S.A., composed a third brigade of the 1st Division of McDowell's Army. The brigade was commanded by Col. (afterwards General) William Tecumseh Sherman, 13th U.S. Inf. The 69th performed the most gallant service in this and other battles and campaigns, including the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mill, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Hatches Run, Sailor's Creek and Farmville.

The regiment has rendered the State service during the Quarantine riots in 1858, the Draft riots, 1863, and the Quarantine disturbance in 1892. It was reduced Dec. 6, 1893, to a battalion of five companies, A, C, D, I and K. The battalion was on duty at Brooklyn during the motormen's strike in January, 1895. The battalion was reconstituted a regiment Sept. 4, 1895. April 28, 1898, the regiment received authority to organize as a twelve-company regiment, under Colonel Duffy, preparatory to its entry in the United States Service, in which service it was mustered May 19, 1898, as the 69th Regiment, N.Y. Vol. Inf., and mustered out Jan. 31, 1899. The regiment has received authority to place a silver ring on the lance of its National Color, engraved as follows: Spanish-American War, 1898.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

GREGORY.—You will find the information you want about the 21st Infantry in our table of Stations of the Army, published each week. For information as to the enlisted man you mention, write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C.

READER.—An enlisted man in the Army salutes an officer of the National Guard in uniform, the same as he would an officer of the Army. It makes no difference whether the National Guard officer is in the service of the United States or not.

X. D. X. asks the date of the opinion of the Attorney General, part of which was published on page 466 of our issue for March 31, 1906. Answer: March 24, 1906.



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#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 7, 1906.

The disturbed conditions in Cuba have made a decided change in the personnel of the field officers at this garrison. Telegrams began arriving last week ordering them on different duties, and by the close of the week all of the Cavalry field officers, with the exception of Colonel Godfrey, had left on various duties. The first to be ordered away were Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav., and Major H. J. Slocum, 2d Cav. The former received orders to report in person to Brigadier General Funston and the latter to the Secretary of War. Major Slocum, who was with his squadron on a practice march, had to be recalled to the garrison by wire. It was Major Slocum who organized the Cuban Rural Guard, and he was also connected with the machinery which elected the first Cuban Congress and the first municipal government that Havana ever had, consequently he should be of great service to the provisional government. Majors Morgan and Lewis, the former of the 9th Cavalry and the latter of the 13th Cavalry, were also ordered by wire on detached service.

Lieut. Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, A.C., joined the garrison on Tuesday from Washington, and is now in command of the Artillery subpost. He has been on detached service, completing his report on his observations while with the Russian troops in Manchuria. Major Eli D. Hoyle, Art. Corps, after an illness is once more on duty. Capt. David B. Case, Sub. Dept., arrived Thursday from Fort Leavenworth and immediately assumed the direction of the School for Bakers and Cooks, relieving Capt. P. Edwards, who left for New Orleans, La., where he is now purchasing commissary. Captain Case is also post commissary officer. Mrs. Godfrey, wife of Colonel Godfrey, 9th Cav., is expected the first of this week from Stokestown, N.J., where she has been visiting friends at her old home during the summer. Mrs. Godfrey is a sufferer from a nervous trouble contracted in the Philippines, and it was hoped that her trip would result in very marked improvement. Colonel Godfrey will go to Kansas City to meet her. Capt. David B. Case is in Fort Leavenworth making preparations to move his family here. The Misses Morgan, daughters of Major George H. Morgan, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Morgan, returned last week from Minneapolis, Minn., where they have been visiting during the summer.

The 4th Artillery Battalion, composed of the 2d, 22d and 25th Field Batteries, under the command of Capt. T. Bentley Mott, marched into the post Thursday morning from its 250-mile hike. The battery left the camp of instruction on the morning of Sept. 19 and, save for a three days' stop at Republic, Kas., where it assisted in the one hundredth anniversary of the first raising of the American flag on Kansas soil, it was daily on the march. During the stop at Republic the 2d Battery, under the command of Lieut. D. W. Hand, Art. Corps, gave an exhibition drill which made a big hit with the crowd that had come from over the prairies for miles around, many of whom had never seen a Regular trooper. The command was also cordially treated in the several towns through which it passed. The return march was a forced one for purpose of training, but men and animals came into the post in perfect condition and as hard as nails. The first day out from Republic the battalion made thirty-eight miles from seven o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon.

Chaplain George W. Pringleau, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Pringleau, have returned from Jefferson Barracks, where the chaplain has been on duty for over a year. They are located in quarters No. 15, Cavalry subpost. The troops of the Artillery subpost were called to the Republican Plats in a hurry this afternoon to stamp out a prairie fire which, under the influence of a tearing old wind, was whooping across the reservation and licking up everything in its path.

Lieut. J. P. Terrell, Art. Corps, who has been with the 25th Battery during the encampment and on its hike to Republic, left for his station at Fort Washington, Md., on Thursday. Capt. Stanley D. Embick, Art. Corps, who accompanied the 4th Battalion on its practice march, started for Washington on Thursday. Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., and family have returned to the post from the Philippines. Captain



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Cameron will have charge of the School for Farriers and Horseshoers and will also instruct in topography in the school course.

Until the remodeling of the old post exchange building into bachelors' quarters has been completed, the school officers who are due to arrive here this week will have to get along the best way possible. The Artillery officers will be cared for in the Artillery post and the Cavalry officers in Carr Hall. The four foreign officers, three from Mexico and one from Guatemala, are looked for this week.

The troops of the 9th Cavalry squadron, which were left in camp to look after the shipping and storing of public property and to see that the site was generally policed up, have completed their work and are once more in the garrison.

It is very improbable that either Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav., or Major H. J. Slocum, 2d Cav., will return to this post for duty from Cuba. The coming promotions in the Cavalry arm will place the former second on the list of lieutenant colonels, and it is very likely that he will be promoted to a colonelcy before the election question in Cuba is settled. Major Slocum, it is understood, intends retiring very shortly under the thirty-year clause to the end that he may devote his entire attention to the management of the Sage estate. Major Slocum is a nephew of Mrs. Russell Sage. The promotion and retirement of Lieut. Col. H. E. Tutherly, of the 9th Cavalry, which takes place on Nov. 1, will probably bring the major promoted to the vacancy to this post for duty with regimental headquarters.

The 9th Cavalry band returned on Saturday from Abilene, Kas., after an absence of a week, where it has been playing during the Dickinson County Fair. The band proved a great attraction.

Mrs. Fox Conner, wife of Captain Conner, Art. Corps, returned the first of the week from the East with two children. They have taken quarters in the Artillery subpost formerly occupied by Captain Murray. Mrs. Slocum, wife of Major Slocum, 2d Cav., after a summer's stay at Lake George and later in New York city, returns to-morrow.

Gen. A. W. Greely, commanding the Northern Division, with headquarters at St. Louis, assumed command of the Department of the Missouri on Thursday, relieving Colonel Godfrey, who has been in command since the departure of General Wint for Newport News, Va., but had requested that if possible he be relieved from going to Omaha, as his presence was needed here now that the school season was about to begin. Capt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., arrived this week from Fort Clark, Tex., for duty as instructor in tactics. Mrs. Morgan entertained at cards on Tuesday evening. Prizes were won by Miss Clark and Mrs. McKelvey. Mrs. Bise has taken the officers' mess in Carr Hall. Until recently Mrs. Bise operated an officers' mess in the Artillery post. Lieut. Marshall M. Cloud, Med. Dept., retired, now living in Chicago, has been a visitor in Junction City during the week.

The Engineer battalion is in camp while it is building the bridge over the Kansas River on the reservation. It will be about the first of December before the bridge is completed.

Capt. John D. Long, 11th Cav., will not come here to attend the school this season, but will go to Cuba with his regiment. Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, 15th Cav., who was to attend the school, also goes to Cuba for duty.

### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 7, 1906.

On Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2, the 1st and 2d Battalions, 28th Inf., said farewell to home and friends and left in response to an order hastening them to Cuba. They had spent the summer at the maneuver camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and while this had fitted them perfectly for active service, five days was quite too short a time for the holiday at home, which they had merited. However, with true soldier courage and patriotism they obeyed their order without a murmur and were leaving the post two hours earlier than it was thought possible to be in readiness. Col. Owen J. Sweet, with his efficient staff and company officers, worked day and night little heeding "mess call" and "call to quarters" in their efforts to be among the first troops ready for embarkation at Newport News. The wives and families, who had waited so eagerly for their return, had scarcely a word with them until they were off.

At four o'clock on Tuesday, the troops were leaving the post, the 1st Battalion, under Major Bullard, going by electric cars to Minneapolis, and headquarters band and 2d Battalion going to St. Paul. Lieut. Gideon Williams, adjutant of the 3d Battalion, was at his own request assigned to the 1st Battalion, relieving Lieutenant Cooper, who took charge of the Gatling gun detachment. The 2d Battalion, which left here under Capt. Frank E. Bamford, will be commanded, upon its arrival at Newport News, by Major L. H. Strother, who has been on special duty. Major Frederick W. Sibley is commanding this post in the absence of Colonel Sweet. Major Sibley has as his adjutant Lieut. Frederick E. Shnyder. Lieut. John A. Barry, 2d Cav., is acting as quartermaster of the post.

Mrs. Oscar A. McGee, who has been visiting in the East, has returned to the post. Mrs. Walker, who spent some time during the summer with her daughter, Mrs. George Garity, has returned here from an extended visit. Mrs. Samuel G. Talbot, who spent the summer at her home in South Carolina, has also returned. Mrs. John O'Connell, Infantry garrison, has as her guest, Mrs. Lynch, mother of Capt. J. E. Lynch, 28th Inf. Mrs. Aristides Moreno, with her little daughter and sister, Miss Field, has left for her home in Porto Rico. Miss Patterson, who has been the guest of Mrs. Moreno for the past month, has returned to her home in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Leavitt from Fort Lincoln, N.D., are the guests of Mrs. Henry L. Cooper, Infantry post. Mrs. S. G. Talbot is the guest of Mrs. Edward Robinson. Mrs. Albert Hall, who has been at Fort Russell, Wyo., and Indianapolis, Ind., during the summer will arrive at the post the coming week. Lieut. Gideon Williams, of Fort Lincoln, N.D., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser, en route to Newport News.

Word has been received at the post that three cars carrying the 1st Battalion, 28th Inf., left the tracks en route to Newport News, but fortunately beyond delaying the troops several hours no harm was done.

Friday afternoon the 3d Battalion, 28th Inf., arrived at this post from Fort Lincoln, N.D., where it has been stationed for the past two years. Companies L and M will occupy A and B Company barracks for the present, while their own barracks are put in order. The officers coming with the 3d Battalion are Capt. James A. Lynch, Lieut. James M. Lond, Ralph H. Leavitt and Albert L. Hall.

Word has been received of the arrival of the 28th Infantry at Newport News, and that two cases of typhoid developed among the enlisted men en route. The health of the troops of the 28th is entrusted to Lieut. W. H. Teft and Capt. Douglas F. Duval, Med. Dept.

Masters John and Stewart Harrison, sons of Lieut. and Mrs.

Harry L. Cooper, have left for Sattuck Military School at Fairbault. A very delightful hop was given on Monday evening by the officers and ladies of the 28th Infantry in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Harrison Smith. Mrs. Winfield S. Overton, wife of Capt. Winfield S. Overton, Art. Corps, is expected to arrive in a few days.

### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 8, 1906.

The 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., left for Fort Sheridan, Ill., Thursday evening, Major A. C. Macomb in command. The train which carried the troops left the railroad station about eight o'clock, crowds of friends being down to see them off. The officers of this squadron who went with the troops were Major Macomb, Lieutenants Pechet, Howard, Cox, Fair, Esty, and Camp. Lieut. William A. Powell, Med. Dept., accompanied this squadron to Fort Sheridan, but will return to the post in a few days.

Mrs. A. C. Macomb and her son, Mr. Alexander Macomb, left Thursday morning for Chicago, where they will be for a few weeks at the Auditorium before going out to the post. Mrs. B. R. Camp, who has been the guest of Mrs. Luhn, left Saturday morning for Fort Sheridan. Mrs. T. B. Esty is now visiting friends in Kansas City, but intends leaving very soon for California, where she will be joined by Lieutenant Esty, spending several months there.

Lieut. Caspar Willis Cole, 9th Cav., did not go with his regiment to Fort Sheridan, but has taken a short leave, and was married Saturday, Oct. 6, to Miss Grace Flanigan, daughter of Mrs. Rose Flanigan, of St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. Cole will be at home after Nov. 1, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Col. R. K. Evans returned last Tuesday from Columbus Barracks. Lieut. W. G. Heaton, 13th Cav., left for Fort Riley last week accompanying a detachment of Cavalry and Field Artillery recruits.

The members of the garrison who attended the Veiled Prophets' parade and ball in St. Louis last Tuesday evening were Colonel Evans, Captain Geary, Captain Cornish, Capt. and Mrs. Cannon, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller and Lieut. and Mrs. Powell. Lieut. J. V. Kuznik left for New York last Friday night, from which place he expects to sail in a few days for Europe. Mr. Roy Cornish, son of Capt. L. W. Cornish, who has been ill, is much better.

Mrs. E. J. Ely entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club last Friday afternoon. Captain Geary has taken quarters formerly occupied by Major Macomb. Lieutenant Luhn has been appointed adjutant and Lieutenant Ely assistant adjutant. Lieutenant Ely left on Saturday morning for Fort Ethan Allen.

### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 8, 1906.

The 1st and 3d Squadrons, 15th Cav., left here Wednesday night for Cuba, via Newport News. Lieut. Col. F. H. Hardie was in command, but will relinquish it to Col. George F. Chase at Newport News. Capt. James A. Ryan, Howard R. Hickok and LeRoy Eltings, all at Leavenworth school, also join at Newport News; also Capt. Henry C. Smith, from West Point. Major Frederick S. Folts, recently promoted to the regiment, goes to Havana for duty, via Tampa.

Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., who was to be married on Oct. 9 in Missouri, hastened the date, as he was ordered to cut his leave short and join the regiment at Newport News. Capt. Clement C. Whitcomb, Med. Dept., arrived on Wednesday from Fort McKinley, Me., in time to accompany the troops from here. Major Joseph T. Clark was in charge of the Hospital Corps, leaving Capt. Chandler P. Robbins and Contract Surg. Caspar Byars on duty here at the post.

Lieut. Leon R. Partridge arrived from leave on Wednesday last. Mrs. Partridge has gone to Oklahoma City to visit her mother, Mrs. McClure, for several months. Lieut. Charles Mettler, A.C., leaves on Wednesday for Fort Riley to attend the Cavalry and Artillery School for six months.

Mrs. George C. Barnhardt has arrived to accompany Mrs. Whitale when she sails, about the 27th, for her old home in Manzanillo, Cuba. Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker will visit her sister, Mrs. Henry Shaw, at Fort Slocum, N.Y. Mrs. Smith and Miss Berenice arrived from West Point last week, and will remain in the post about a month.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. I. McMullen left Saturday for California. They intend staying at Wadena for several months until the plans for residence are finally settled. In Montreal, Canada, Mrs. McMullen has been offered a very fine position with a western railroad since his retirement.

The 23d and 27th Batteries, F.A., here at the post have been changed to mountain batteries. Their extra men, horses and caissons were shipped last week to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 128 mules are on the way here for the use of the batteries.

Major E. E. Gayle, A.C., is now in command of the post. Dr. LeMay is spending a few days' leave in Montreal, Canada. Capt. and Mrs. Scott go to Montreal Monday for a short sight-seeing tour. Mrs. Scott's mother, Mrs. Gerichten, intends returning to California this coming week.

### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 7, 1906.

The five companies of the 29th Infantry, under command of Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood, reached home on Wednesday, Oct. 3, from Colorado Springs, where they have been taking part in the Pike's Peak celebration since their return from Ilay. The men were met at the depot by a detachment from the post and to the music of the regimental band they marched from the Rio Grande station to the post, a distance of three miles. Throughout the city they were much admired by the citizens. The post begins to assume its customary aspect now, with the return of the officers, and social affairs will be the order once more.

Capt. C. E. McCullough, now at Fort Ethan Allen, has been ordered with his regiment to Cuba, and Mrs. McCullough, who has spent the summer with her parents here, will remain for the winter as well, or until Lieutenant McCullough is back at his post. Gen. and Mrs. J. Milton Thompson, who have spent the summer here with their son, J. Wolcott Thompson, have gone to California for a short stay at one of the beaches. Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin will leave Oct. 8 for her home in Fort Leavenworth, after a visit of several weeks here.

Capt. and Mrs. Bryant H. Wells, 29th Inf., are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter who came to them on Friday, Oct. 5. This makes three children in the Wells home.

Mrs. John E. Woodward and Mrs. Hector D. Lane went over to Colorado Springs to see the polo tournament between the officers of the 39th on their way home. Mrs. Hines, wife of Lieut. Frank T. Hines, has gone to join her husband at Jackson Barracks, after spending the summer here.

### FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Oct. 3, 1906.

Lieut. C. E. T. Lull has returned from a flying visit to his family at San Diego, Cal. Lieut. Charles A. Clark was in Seattle several days of last week, and on Friday, Mrs. Clark and Miss Clark left for a week's visit to Seattle, where they will be the guest of Mrs. Clark's aunt, Mrs. Brightman.

Great relief was felt over the arrival of the Thomas, which has been in repairs for several weeks. However, it began its daily journey around the district only Friday.

The officers at the Puget Sound Navy Yard gave a very enjoyable hop on Wednesday, to which they extended an invitation to all officers in this district.

Capt. and Mrs. S. M. Melville Waterhouse have returned after an absence of several weeks. Lieut. Howard L. Martin, of Fort Casey, has returned to that post, after having spent two months' leave in the East for the benefit of his health. Mrs. Borebeck and Miss Borebeck, of Washington, arrived this week to be the guest of their son, Lieut. C. G. Borebeck. Mr. Potter, of Seattle, arrived on Saturday to make a short visit to his nephew, Capt. R. P. Reeder.

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### TEST OF SUBMARINE BOATS.

The Navy Board, which was originally appointed consisted of Capt. Adolph Marx, U.S.N., as president; Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Dyson and Cleland Davis, and Lieut. John W. Timmons, U.S.N., as members, and Ensign Frank H. Sadler, U.S.N., as recorder, appointed for the purpose of prescribing and supervising tests of sub-surface and submarine torpedoboats, has rendered its report, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. By order of the Navy Department Comdr. Burns T. Walling and Lieut. Comdr. William S. Smith were detailed on the board in place of Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Dyson and Cleland Davis, and took part in its sessions. The meeting of the board took place on Aug. 28.

The recommendations of the board for the tests in question are as follows:

A. Time and place of tests: That the boats be ready for trial on Feb. 18, 1907, at Narragansett Bay, at which place the trials are to be held.

It is to be regretted that the tests must be completed by March 29, 1907, because the climate in Narragansett Bay in February is very severe, and there is no suitable port further south.

B. Nature of tests: The tests are to be comparative. In the opinion of the board it is not practicable to have simultaneous competitive tests for boats of this kind, and a perfectly fair determination of the relative capacities and values can be reached by comparative tests.

C. Speed trials: Speed trials over a measured course of one mile shall be made in three conditions of the vessel, namely, in the "light" or "cruising" condition with all ballast tanks empty; in the "awash" condition, with the vessel showing not more than half of the conning tower above the water and ready for instant diving; and third, in the "submerged" condition, with the top of the conning tower not less than ten (10) feet below the surface and the top of the observation mast (hereafter specified) showing at least three (3) feet above the surface.

In the "light" and "awash" conditions speed trials will be made with the engines only, and with the engines connected up with any auxiliary method of propulsion that is provided for in the boat's design. In the "submerged" condition the speed trials will be made with such method of propulsion as is provided for in the design.

The object of each speed trial is the determination of the maximum speed of which the boat is capable in that condition, and the corresponding revolutions of the screw or screws; also the relation between the revolutions and speed over such a range of speeds below the maximum speed as is likely to be useful in determining actual speeds from recorded revolutions during any trial made in free route. For each speed trial, unless special circumstances render it inexpedient, three runs will be made over the course at the maximum speed, and four or five runs made back and forth at progressively reduced speeds as determined by the trial board; and from the results of these runs the curve of speed and revolutions for the trial will be determined. Additional runs will be made if considered necessary by the trial board to obtain accurate results.

D. Turning trials. Maneuvering powers: The maneuvering powers of each vessel under the three conditions of operation, namely, "light," "awash" and "submerged," will be noted by the board. Propelling machinery reversing trials will be made in all three conditions. Twin-screw vessels will be maneuvered under one screw if practicable. The ability of each vessel to maintain steadiness on course in both the horizontal and vertical directions in either the "awash" or "submerged" conditions will be noted during the various trials. Tests will be made to determine the ability of the vessel to remain at rest in any position when submerged. Special further tests may be made by the board, if considered by it necessary or desirable.

E. Submerging: The time to pass from the "light" condition to the "awash" condition, and from the latter to the "submerged" condition, will be noted; also the time required to pass from one depth to another; also the time required to come to the surface from a depth of thirty (30) feet and to return to that depth. During these trials the changes of the trim of the boat will be observed. The efficiency, safety and convenience of the methods of submerging will be taken into consideration. The above trials will be made at cruising speed.

F. Sea trials: Advantage will be taken of the weather conditions existing during the time of the trials to determine the vessel's behavior in a sea-way.

G. Torpedo firing: The vessel, carrying her full complement of torpedoes, shall make a submerged run, during which she shall discharge in the shortest time possible all of her torpedoes at a suitable target about three hundred feet in length, reloading as may be necessary while completely submerged and under way. Observations of the target shall be taken without coming to the surface, except in the case of the last torpedo fired, where conning tower observations will be taken. The first torpedo will be fired when 2,500 yards from the target.

H. Mining, countermining, etc.: All designs for mining, countermining, cable-cutting and handling torpedoes will be tested, reported upon, and taken into consideration in the final finding of the board.

I. Strength and workmanship: Each boat, together with all its machinery and appliances, will be examined as to strength, quality of material and workmanship. As a further test of strength each boat will be submerged to a depth not greater than the owners may desire, but no boat will be accepted as fulfilling all the requirements of the Navy Department unless said boat will withstand without damage the stresses due to an actual submergence of at least two hundred feet.

J. Plans and specifications: Working plans and specifications of each vessel and all its machinery and appliances must be furnished to the board. The metacentric heights in



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the "light" and "awash" conditions will be determined by experiment.

K. Endurance trials: Such runs as the board may prescribe will be made to determine the radii of action of the vessel under the various conditions.

L. Habitability: The habitability of each boat will be determined by the amount of fresh air carried, the amount used during a period of twenty-four hours while submerged, by its behavior in a sea-way, and by observation of the living spaces in the boat. During the first part of the twenty-four hours' period of submergence the motor will be run for four hours at normal rate of discharge. The living spaces will also be examined after the following runs: under gasoline engines alone: thirty miles in the "light" condition; ten miles ready for immediate submergence, except for filling main ballast tanks, and five miles with the boat trimmed for immediate submergence, the speed in each case to be the maximum for the condition under consideration.

M. Inspection: A thorough examination of each boat and all of its appliances will be made, including efficiency of ground tackle; facilities for sealing the boat in case of emergency; arrangement of steering apparatus and interior and exterior communications; facilities for observation when submerged, both at rest and under way; accessibility and simplicity of valves; ventilation under all conditions; efficiency and protection of storage batteries; condition and efficiency of pumps, both hand and power, and air compressors; facilities for handling water ballast; safety of fuel supply; reliability of all testing and recording instruments, and means of escape in case of necessity.

All testing and recording instruments will be examined and passed upon by one or more members of the board previous to the trial.

After the trial all machinery will be dismantled for examination by the board.

N. Condition and outfit at trial: At the beginning of the trial every boat must be presented complete in every respect under service conditions, ready for any service which a submarine boat of its type may be called upon to perform. Each vessel will be fitted with an observation mast, properly secured, of sufficient length to cover the conditions required by Par. C above, and the top of the mast not less than five (5) feet above the top of the appliances used for orientation or observation when submerged.

O. Recommendation: It is suggested to the department that any other trials that any competitor may desire to have his boat perform be submitted to the board for its consideration; and that in case any boat is not prepared to perform any one or more of the above tests or trials, its failure to do so will be taken into account according to importance.

## BRITISH ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

An important step in the extensive project of reform now under way in the British military establishment was taken on Sept. 12 in the issuance, by the Secretary of State for War, of a special order creating a General Staff of the army. It is as follows:

### ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

1. The general staff of the army falls into two principal divisions, viz.: (a) The general staff at army headquarters; (b) The general staff in commands and districts.

2. The functions of the former are to advise on the strategic distribution of the army, to supervise the education of officers, and the training and preparation of the army for war, to study military schemes, offensive and defensive, to collect and collate military intelligence, to direct the general policy in army matters, and to secure continuity of action in the execution of that policy.

3. The functions of the latter are to assist the officers on whose staffs they are serving, in promoting military efficiency, especially in regard to the education of officers and the training of the troops, and to aid them in carrying out the policy prescribed by army headquarters.

4. With these objects in view, the general staff will be drawn from the officers of the army who may be considered most likely to prove capable of forming a school of progressive military thought.

5. The detailed duties which fall to the lot of the general staff, in furtherance of these objects, are enumerated in App. A.

6. The establishment of the general staff, exclusive of India—i.e., the detailed list of those posts which will constitute the general staff appointments of the army, is given in App. B.

7. Appointments to the posts specified in App. B will be made from a special list of officers considered well qualified for such employment, termed "The General Staff List."

8. This list will be drawn up and from time to time revised by the Army Council, in consultation with the Selection Board, and with the commander-in-chief in India. The list will not be published.

9. As a general rule, an officer will not be eligible to have his name placed on the general staff unless he holds a staff college certificate, and unless he has at least eight years' service. But the guiding principle in the selection of officers for this list will be the possession of those qualifications which render them fitted for the performance of the duties of the general staff. Of these qualifications, experience on the administrative staff, though not indispensable, will not be disregarded.

10. Officers at present occupying posts specified in App. B will not necessarily be selected for the general staff list. Officers performing duties other than those detailed in App. B are not thereby debarred from selection for the general staff list.

11. At home and in the colonies appointments to the general staff will be made by the Secretary of State for War from the general staff list after taking the advice of the chief of the general staff. Such appointments, except in the case of staff captains and brigade majors, will be submitted to the King for His Majesty's approval. In India such appointments will be made by the commander-in-chief in India under Indian Army Regulations.

12. All appointments to the general staff will be for four years, after which an officer if below the rank of substantive lieutenant colonel will return to regimental duty for a period of not less than one year. In exceptional cases the four

years' tenure may be extended in the interests of the service, and under similar exceptional conditions a fresh appointment may be made irrespective of the time already spent upon the staff or in the performance of other duties.

13. All first appointments to the general staff will be on probation for the first year. If at the conclusion of such probationary period an officer is retained in his general staff appointment, his tenure of four years will include the probationary period, and will not be in addition to it. An officer below the rank of lieutenant colonel who does not hold a Staff College certificate will, after he has completed the four years' tenure of his first general staff appointment, be sent for one year to the Staff College, where he shall be admitted without entrance examination.

14. When an officer vacates a general staff appointment, his retention on the general staff list will be subject to the decision of the Secretary of State advised by the chief of the general staff, or of the commander-in-chief in India, as the case may be.

15. In addition to the general staff appointments specified in Appendix B, officers may be attached to the general staff at army headquarters, and occasionally also at the headquarters of commands and elsewhere in excess of the establishment specified in that appendix.

16. Approved service on the general staff will be recognized by accelerated promotion. Such accelerated promotion will be bestowed in ordinary cases in the form of a brevet up to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and above that rank by selection for the rank of substantive colonel.

### APPENDIX A.—DETAILED DUTIES OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

1. At the War Office.—The duties are divided and dealt with in three sections, viz., military operations, staff duties, and military training.

(a) Military Operations.—Plans of offensive and defensive operations other than in the United Kingdom. Strategic distribution of the army. Defense schemes abroad. Collection, preparation, and distribution of information as to British possessions other than the United Kingdom and India.

Collection, preparation (including strategic and tactical consideration), and distribution of information concerning the military geography, resources and armed forces of all foreign countries. Supply of information regarding India and adjoining territories. Questions relating to the defense of India, other than those concerning coast defenses. Correspondence with military attachés. Examination of foreign journals and literature generally.

Submarine cables and wireless telegraphy. Ciphers. Library.

Collection of topographical information, compilation and preparation of all maps required for military purposes. All matters connected with frontier questions, boundary delimitations, and demarcation commissions. Selection of officers for survey and geographical work. Issue of maps for war.

(b) Staff Duties.—Organization, formation, and instruction of the general staff. Appointments to the general staff. Entrance to staff and cadet colleges. Instruction at staff and cadet colleges. Higher training of officers and their examinations for promotion. Foreign language examinations. Preparation for publication of all works bearing on military operations. Military history. General staff libraries.

(c) Military Training.—War organization. War establishments. Home defense. Plans of concentration for war. Reconnaissance of the United Kingdom. Study of local defense schemes in the United Kingdom.

Training (all arms, including army reserve). Maneuvers. Examination and criticism of maneuver reports. Allotment of funds for training and maneuvers. Questions connected with the requisition of training grounds and ranges. Appointment of higher staffs and supervision of instruction at schools for war training. Writing of training manuals. Telegraphs and signalling.

2. In Commands and Divisions.—Schemes of defense in the command. The organization for war. The training and instruction of the troops. Education and examination of officers. Staff rides. Preparation and execution of schemes for concentrations, maneuvers, and field operations. Intelligence duties.

### APPENDIX B.—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

I. Department of Chief of General Staff at Army Headquarters.

Branch.	Major Gen.	Brig. Gen.	Col.	Gen. Staff.	Lt. Col. or Mjr.	Gen. Staff.	Staff Capt.	Gen. Staff.	Brig. Mjr.	Attached to Gen. Staff.	Total officers.
Director military operations	1		3	14	17						35
Director of staff duties	1		1	3	4						9
Director of military training	1		2	4	6						13
Total at army hqrs.	3		6	21	27						57

Branch.	Major Gen.	Brig. Gen.	Col.	Gen. Staff.	Lt. Col. or Mjr.	Gen. Staff.	Staff Capt.	Gen. Staff.	Brig. Mjr.	Attached to Gen. Staff.	Total officers.
Total in commands	1	6	16	54	12	25					114

Grand total at army hqrs. and in commands. . . . . 4 6 22 75 39 25 171

Accompanying the above order is a long memorandum which says in part:

"A general staff is essentially a war staff, and every member of it should keep the possibility of war and the requirements of war constantly before his mind. But, while applying himself to the study of the theory of war, it is essential that he should remain in closest touch with the troops and with practical exigencies. In foreign countries this touch between the general staff and the remainder of the army is obtained by ensuring that every officer belonging to the general staff shall, in every rank, actually command troops. For instance, if he belongs to the infantry, he must command a company, a battalion, and a regiment before reaching general's rank. The rule is analogous to that in our own navy, which prescribes a certain period of sea service in each rank before an officer can be promoted to the next senior rank. A similar rule is, it will be noticed, a feature of the new army order, where it is laid down that all appointments to the general staff will be for four years, after which an officer if below the rank of substantive lieutenant colonel will return to regimental duty for a period of not less than one year. For the sake of the general staff itself, it is to be hoped that this rule will be rigidly enforced, and that exceptions to it will be rare.

"The general staff will be judged by the men it produces. If they prove themselves to be pedantic theorists, if they go out of touch with the army, or if they exercise their authority by interfering in the details of administrative business for which others are responsible, the failure of the present attempt to form a general staff is certain. If, on the other hand, they show themselves capable of mastering the science of war, of fully understanding war organization in all its branches, and of imparting their own knowledge to the army at large, the influence of the general staff in this country will become as far reaching as it is in Germany or in Japan. That influence will be exercised in the interest of no one part of the army alone. As its name implies, the general staff will be just as much responsible for the training and war organization of the auxiliary forces as of the regular army.

"Further, provided the general staff can avoid the suspicion of wishing to interfere in purely administrative matters, there is no reason why its influence should not extend, ultimately, far beyond these shores and India.

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The self-governing colonies will, it is certain, never brook interference in matters connected with the administration and the finance of their own military forces. But it is, perhaps, not too much to hope that they may in time welcome the assistance of a body of highly trained experts, drawn from all parts of the Empire, whose concern is mainly the war organization and the war training of the Imperial forces as a whole. Should such an ideal ever be realized, the new general staff will become a real bond of union between the widely scattered military forces of the Empire, giving to them all common ideas even in matters of detail, so that, if ever the necessity should arise, they could readily be concentrated, to form a really homogeneous Imperial army."

With a view to insuring greater safety in operations with submarine boats, the British Admiralty are conducting experiments with appliances for raising such vessels when they become disabled below the surface of the water. The idea is that if a submarine should fail to rise to the surface after immersion, there should at once be summoned one of a number of specially equipped vessels which, if the experiments prove successful, will be provided at suitable spots around the coast. Two vessels have been fitted up with the requisite winches, cranes and wire hawsers for the purpose, and are to be employed in the experiments. If they prove able to raise a "live" weight of 110 tons or a dead weight of 160 tons to the surface, it will be regarded as proved that they could lift a sunken submarine to such a height as would bring her periscope above the water, and allow of the escape of the crew. How important such a result would be will be seen when it is recollected that the British submarine A1, which was run down by a liner off the Nab on March 18, 1904, took a month to raise. In that case eleven men were drowned. Then submarine A8, which sank in Plymouth Sound on June 8, 1905, with a loss of fifteen lives, took four days to raise. Even more terrible was the intermediate loss of a French submarine in the Mediterranean, for then the divers who were attempting to raise her believed that they established communication with the unfortunate men within, who were dead at the considerably subsequent period when it became possible to raise the hull.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs. Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs. Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs. Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Hqrs. St. Louis, Mo. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs. new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs. Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. A. W. Greely in temporary command. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs. St. Paul, Minn.
3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A. in temporary command. Hqrs. Oklahoma City, O.T. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs. San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs. Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqrs. San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs. San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs. Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.A.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs. Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs. Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs. Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs. Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

### ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal.; E, F, G and H, address Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Bks., D.C.; B, Havana, Cuba.

### SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
2d Cav.—Hqrs. A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.



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3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
5th Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.;  
F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.;  
L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.  
6th Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade,  
S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone,  
Wyo.  
7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
9th Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F,  
G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan,  
Ill.  
10th Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robin-  
son, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Rus-  
sell, Wyo.  
11th Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Havana,  
Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.  
12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
13th Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B,  
C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.  
14th Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla,  
Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; L, Boise  
Bks., Idaho; I, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and M, Yosemite  
Nat. Park, Cal., ordered to Presidio S.F., Nov. 1, 1906.  
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba;  
E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

**Field Artillery.**  
Battery and Station.  
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
2d. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
3d. Ft. Myer, Va.  
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.  
5th. Manila, P.I.  
6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
8th. Manila, P.I.  
9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
11th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
13th. Manila, P.I.  
14th. Havana, Cuba.  
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

## COAST ARTILLERY.

**Company and Station.**  
1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.  
2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.  
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
4th. Jackson Bks., La.  
5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
10th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.  
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.  
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
38th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
39th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.  
48th. Ft. Jackson Bks., La.  
49th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
50th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
51st. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
52d. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
53d. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
54th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
55th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
56th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
57th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
58th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
59th. Ft. Casswell, N.C.  
60th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
61st. Ft. Washington, Md.  
62d. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
63d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
64th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
65th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
66th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
67th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
70th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
74th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
75th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.  
89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
91st. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
92d. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
93d. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
94th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
95th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
96th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
97th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
98th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.  
99th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
100th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
101st. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass.  
102nd. Key West Bks., Fla.  
103rd. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
104th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
105th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
106th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
3d Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.;  
A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.  
4th Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas,  
Ky.; A, B and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; C and H, Washington  
Bks., D.C.  
5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Ha-  
vana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Ordered to sail  
from Manila for San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 10, and will take  
station as follows: Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison,  
Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft.  
Missoula, Mont.  
7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne,  
Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.  
8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.;  
B, Madison Bks., N.Y.  
10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H.  
Seward, Alaska; Co. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Co. H, Ft.  
Davis, Alaska; Co. A, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Co. B, Fort Egbert,  
Alaska; Co. G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; L and M, Honolulu, H.  
I.; I and K, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
11th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana,  
Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and  
D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L, M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
14th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L  
and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
17th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana,  
Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
20th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.  
21st Inf.—Sailed from Manila Sept. 20 for San Francisco,  
en route to station at Ft. Logan, Colo.  
22d Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.

## TERRIBLE SCALY ECZEMA.

Eruptions Appeared on Chest, and Face and Neck Were All Broken Out—Cured by Cuticura.

"I had an eruption appear on my chest and body and extend upwards and downwards, so that my neck and face were all broken out; also my arms and the lower limbs as far as the knees. I at first thought it was prickly heat. But soon scales or crusts formed where the breaking out was. Instead of going to a physician I purchased a complete treatment of the Cuticura Remedies, in which I had great faith, and all was satisfactory. A year or two later the eruption appeared again, only a little lower, but before it had time to spread I procured another supply of the Cuticura Remedies, and continued their use until the cure was complete. It is now five years since the last attack, and have not seen any signs of a return. I have more faith in Cuticura Remedies for skin diseases than anything I know of. Emma E. Wilson, Liscomb, Iowa, Oct. 1, 1905."

K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.  
23d Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
25th Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Reno, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.  
26th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
28th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
29th Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, Colo.; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah. (Cos. A, B, C and D will proceed to Ft. Douglas, Utah, for station about Nov. 1, 1906.)  
30th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.  
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.  
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

## ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT.—1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, A.C., commanding. At Fort Wadsworth, New York, for instruction work at that post. After October 15 should be addressed at Fort Totten, N.Y., the permanent station of the vessel. Enlisted detachment from 54th Co., C.A., on board.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX.—Capt. Frank G. Maudin, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, A.C., attached. At Fort Rodman, Mass. Enlisted detachment 57th Co., C.A., on board.  
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD.—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, A.C., attached. At Fort Terry, N.Y. Enlisted detachment from 58th Co., C.A., on board.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD.—Capt. George T. Patterson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, A.C., attached. At Fort Greble, R.I. Enlisted detachment from 120th Co., A.C., on board.

## BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.

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## THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Tutuila, Manua, Ofu, Olosega and Rose Island are all Samoan islands lying east of the meridian 171, and came into the possession of the United States as a result of negotiations with Germany and Great Britain in 1900. Under terms of the same agreement Germany took possession of the islands lying westward of the same meridian, namely, Upolu, Manono, Apolima and Savaii. On April 17, 1900, Commander Tilley, of the United States coaling steamer Abarenda, hoisted the Stars and Stripes at Pago Pago. Describing the German and American groups of Samoan islands, H. J. Moors, in an article in the Independent, says: "Extensive areas of valuable lands were available for cultivation on Upolu and on Savaii, and all that was needed to make them productive and profitable was the introduction of capital and labor, and intelligent direction. American Samoa presented a different aspect. Very little arable land existed on Tutuila, the only island of consequence, and the laws of the United States would not allow the foreign element to import contract laborers. Therefore this section of Samoa had no really valuable resource except the few coconuts which grew spontaneously, and the fine harbor of Pago Pago. A different class of settlers was attracted to that point, and traders, storekeepers and seafaring men made up the bulk of the foreign population. Planting interests were barely considered.

"When Commander Tilley raised the American flag, its sheltering attributes were welcomed, and his sensible address fell upon approving ears, and up till the present time nothing has arisen to disturb, even temporarily, the dominion of the United States in these quarters. Our Samoans are as orderly, and as satisfied, and probably as well governed, as is any known community in the world. A succession of talented and able commandants followed after the departure of Captain Tilley until the arrival of Capt. C. B. T. Moore, who has lately been raised to the full dignity of Governor.

"The old Adams has been stationed in the harbor of Pago Pago, and drillmasters have instructed quite a number of the native inhabitants, so that were the place called upon to defend itself, the nucleus of an efficient force has already been assembled. Up till the present moment nothing has been done toward providing any form of artificial defense. No works have been thrown up and not a single gun is mounted, or even on the spot. The coaling facilities are such that one warship at a time may lie at the wharf, and perhaps, by using great effort, 300 or 400 tons of coal per day might be shipped aboard. The sheds themselves may hold from 5,000 to 8,000 tons. If this station is at all valuable, its efficiency ought to be vastly increased and its defenses provided.

"In both German and American divi-

sions the people are healthy and vigorous, and the census shows that the race is slowly increasing numerically, German Samoa containing something over 30,000 full-blooded natives and 700 half-castes. The conditions of the two divisions of Samoa were totally different at the outset, and while one section was capable of great development, the other was devoid of reasonable possibilities and was restricted by fundamental laws which deprived it of cheap labor. American Samoa as a coaling station may become of great importance, especially after the completion of the Panama Canal, but unless its defenses are provided we are liable to lose it, and until its facilities are improved the celerity of our fleets visiting those waters is endangered. German Samoa is fulfilling its destinies, and it is to-day probably the most successful German colony in the world."

## AN EARLY NAVAL JOURNALIST.

It appears that Chaplain Walter Colton, of the Navy, who was appointed in 1830 and died in 1851, was one of the pioneers in journalism in California. Writing for the Bookman, J. M. Scanland tells the story of early California newspapers. The first paper, The Californian, was published at Monterey by Robert Semple, a Kentuckian, who acted as editor, and Chaplain Colton, who was then stationed at Monterey, as typesetter and pressman. These two men brought out their first issue on Aug. 15, 1846. Semple went to the village of Yerba Buena (now called San Francisco) a short time later, and during his absence Colton printed the following paragraph:

Our Alphabet.—Our type is a Spanish font picked up here in a cloister, and has no v's [w] in it, as there is none in the Spanish alphabet. I have sent to the Sandvitch Islands for this letter; in the mean time vve must use tvo v's. Our paper at present is that used for vvrapping cigars; in due time vve vwill have something better. Our object is to establish a press in California, and this vve shall in all probability be able to accomplish. The absence of my partner for the last three months and my duties as alcalde here have deprived our little paper of some of those attentions vvhich I hope it vwill hereafter receive.

WALTER COLTON.

## CHICHESTER AT MANILA.

Here is one of the tales told by officers of Dewey's fleet at Manila of the late Admiral Chichester, who was then a captain: On one occasion Admiral Diedrichs, the German, sent out the Irene on an unrevealed errand, and without the customary notification to the commander of the blockading fleet. Admiral Dewey had suffered he thought, sufficiently from that sort of thing, and so he sent a vessel across the Irene's bows and notified her captain that

she would not be permitted to depart without a statement as to her destination. It was not Admiral Diedrichs's mission to quarrel with both the American and the English fleets, so, on critical occasions, he sought to find out Captain Chichester's purpose in case of a collision. Going on board Chichester's ship, he angrily exclaimed, "Did you see what Dewey did to my ship?"

"Yes," replied Chichester.

"What would you have done if it had been an English ship?"

"Well," said Chichester, conveniently assuming that the Irene's captain had sailed without orders from Diedrichs, "I'd have put my captain under arrest, and then I'd have gone on board the Olympia and apologized to Admiral Dewey for having such a fool in command of one of my ships."—Harper's Weekly.

The story of the late Sir Edward Chichester's successful diplomacy at Manila had a pleasant sequel which has not, I think, been related. During the remainder of his stay in that harbor his ship was kept in luxuries of every kind by the Americans. Whenever a storeship came in Admiral Dewey would hoist a signal for the British commander and load up his boats with ice and fruits and such like commodities, and one might add that the Americans were kept remarkably well supplied—Manchester Guardian.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of military patents. Granted Sept. 18: Cartridge, Franklin K. Young and James E. Sheriff. Granted Sept. 25: Manufacture of armor plates, Robert A. Hadfield; automatic machine gun, Adolf Odkolek von Angezd. Granted Oct. 2: Machine for straightening gun barrels, Henry J. Nichols; spring attachment for gun stocks, Benjamin F. Schmidt; draft harness for cavalry and other horses, Bela Kreith; screw propeller, David W. Taylor. Granted Oct. 9: Manufacture of explosives, George W. Gentieu; attachment to the barrels of firearms, Johan O. Nygaard; breakdown gun, Gustaf Ellstrom; submarine vessel, Sigurd Wiebe; electric system for operating bulkhead doors, hatches, etc., William B. Cowles.

Manager A. W. McNeil, of the Army and Navy Department of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, announces that the "Gibraltar Company will no longer require an extra premium on the policies of Army officers who may be sent to serve at Panama." The decision is in line with the progressive spirit which has always characterized The Prudential in its dealings with Army men. Its policies are now absolutely free from restrictions as to residence or travel. The Prudential is the only company that has returned to Army officers the extra premiums it had charged in the past for services in the tropics, besides canceling all liens on such policies.



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